

REVENUE
AND
AGRICULTURAL
DEPARTMENT.



सत्यमेव जयते

Berar Office.

No. 444 of 1900.

FROM

W. E. JARDINE, Esq., I.C.S.,

SECRETARY FOR BERAR TO THE RESIDENT,

Hyderabad,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Hyderabad Residency, the 27th September 1900.

SIR,

I am directed to submit, for the orders of the Government of India, the papers cited in the margin regarding the revision of the settlement of the Basim taluq of the district of that name in Berar.

1. Letter No. 203, dated the 25th April 1900, from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with appendices and maps A and B.

2. Letter No. 5298, dated the 3rd July 1900, from the Deputy Commissioner, Basim District, to the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

3. Letter No. 951, dated the 12th June 1900, from the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to the Secretary for Berar to the Resident.

4. Letter No. 8069, dated the 15th August 1900, from the Secretary for Berar to the Resident, to the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

5. Endorsement No. 1252-B., dated the 31st August 1900, by the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and its enclosure.

2. The circumstances of the taluq, its revenue history, its comparative statistics, and its future capabilities and prospects are fully stated by the

Director of Land Records and Agriculture in his long and interesting report, and the proposals which, for the reasons stated in paragraph 32, Mr. Francis feels justified in making in paragraphs 34 to 38 are accepted by the Commissioner. The high percentage of increase proposed in the case of some villages attracted the Resident's attention, but the question how far in the circumstances to which the Commissioner attaches importance uniformity should be sacrificed to the ordinary limitations imposed upon percentages of increase, or *vice versa*, is a matter for decision by the Government of India. Personally Lieutenant-Colonel Barr thinks that a sudden increment of 100 per cent. or more is calculated to cause undue hardship to existing occupants, however well the land itself may be able to bear the increased charge: but the Director has shown good ground for pressing the opposite view, and the Commissioner supports him. These officers have full local knowledge and experience, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barr is willing to accept their suggestion.

B-439—[G.C.F.]

3. As regards garden lands irrigated from wells, lands irrigated from wells, and rice lands, the proposals made by the Director in paragraphs 39 to 41 of his report have been carefully worked out and considered, and the Resident supports the Commissioner in recommending them for the sanction of the Government of India, as also the proposals formulated in paragraph 43.

4. The eventual result of the proposed assessment as a whole will, as Mr. Crawford observes, be to increase the revenue demand on the Basim taluq by 41 per cent. from about Rs. 2,95,000 to Rs. 4,18,500, but the new rates would in ordinary course not be announced till 1902 or be payable till the spring of 1903; and in any case their enforcement would be subject to a report in the year 1902 as to whether the taluq has sufficiently recovered from the effects of famine to warrant such a step.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. E. JARDINE,

Secretary for Berar.



CAMP No. 951 OF 1900.

FROM

J. A. CRAWFORD, Esq.,

Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

TO

THE SECRETARY FOR BERAR TO THE RESIDENT,

Hyderabad.

Dated the 12th June 1900.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the accompanying report (together with two maps), in which Mr. Francis, the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, submits proposals for the revision settlement of the Basim taluq. The report is dated the 25th April, but reached me in print on the 8th instant. A copy of the remarks made on the report by Mr. Prideaux, acting Deputy Commissioner of Basim, is also enclosed.

2. The composition of the Basim taluq has altered much since the first settlement. There are now 321 Government villages, of which 265 came under settlement in 1872-73, and the rest in the two following years. Thus the current settlement may be said to end two years hence; the revised rates should in ordinary course be announced before the 31st July 1902, and should be payable in the spring of the next year. Paragraph 4 of the report shows that the field-work of the revision process was done on the usual partial system, and paragraph 5 gives a general description of the taluq.

3. According to the figures of the last five years marked by short rainfall, the total occupied and assessed area in the Basim taluq is 5,08,867 acres; and the chief features in its cultivation are as follows:—

Jowari	1,35,808 acres.	} <i>Kharif.</i>	2,96,898 acres.
Cotton	...	...	1,07,890 "
Rice	...	...	14,025 "
Other <i>kharif</i> crops	...	...	39,175 "
Wheat	89,727 "	} <i>Rabi.</i>	1,50,153 acres.
Gram	...	...	26,068 "
Linseed	...	...	18,744 "
Other <i>rabi</i> crops	...	...	15,614 "
Annual fallows	61,816 "		

The *rabi* cultivation is important in this taluq, and the area of fallows is large. The area under irrigation is 18,888 acres.

4. Paragraph 10 of the report shows that great improvements in communications have been made during the term of the current settlement, and that a still greater one in the shape of railway connection with Akola to the north and the Godavari valley line to the south may soon be expected. Several new roads, notably one to connect Risod with the Basim-Akola road, are being constructed by famine labour. The figures in paragraphs 14 to 16 of the report point to great progress during the expiring settlement. The famine has no doubt spoilt the statistics about cattle; but the record of past prosperity is as such very satisfactory. There has been a big increase in wells, and the area thus irrigated has extended by about 1,000 acres. The cultivated area

8-185—[G.C.F.]

is larger by 62,813 acres, and only 1,907 culturable acres remained unoccupied before the famine. The value of land appears from the statistics (which must be taken as usual for what they are worth) to be much the same as in the Mehkar and Murtizapur taluqs. The letting rate is again found to be three times the assessment; that is to say, the all-round incidence per cultivated acre is about 9 annas, and the letting rate about Rs. 1-11-0.

5. As regards prices, the local information is defective, but the results arrived at correspond with those observed elsewhere, especially in Mehkar—namely, that the prices of jowari and wheat have risen, but that the price of cotton, the rent-paying crop, has fallen since the current settlement began. I may invite a reference to paragraphs 11 to 13 of my review of the revision report of the Mehkar taluq. There cannot have been much difference between Mehkar and Basim prices; the latter have probably been higher owing to greater facilities for export.

6. The details given in paragraph 30 of the report as regards extension of cultivation are rather obscure because of “adjustments” or transfers between the areas reckoned as culturable and unculturable. But there seems to be no doubt about the correctness of the Director’s conclusion that—

“During the lease the area in occupation has expanded from 4,57,056 to 5,17,890 acres, showing an increase of 60,834 acres, and the land revenue has risen by Rs. 19,652. There are now only 1,907 acres assessed at Rs. 411 available for cultivation.”

The revenue appears to have been collected with ease. There have been no outstanding balances, not even in or after the scarcity years 1896-97. The number of notices of demand shown in paragraph 31 of the report looks large, but two-thirds were issued in or after the same scarcity years.

7. Putting aside the history of prices, which affords no argument, I think there is a good case on the usual general grounds for raising the revenue demand in the Basim taluq when the current settlement expires. The present grouping and rates of the Basim villages correspond with those of the first settlement in Mehkar. The basis of this grouping is accessibility to local markets, and the rates are as follows:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Group	I.—30 villages having a maximum day-crop rate of		1	8	0
"	II.—87	Do. do.	1	4	0
"	III.—163	Do. do.	1	1	0
"	IV.—38	Do. do.	0	14	0

The basis of the proposed new grouping is position in respect of the metalled high roads which connect the Basim taluq with the railway at Akola; and the new rates are those which have lately been sanctioned in the revision settlement of Mehkar. The results are shown below:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Group	I.—248 villages having a maximum dry-crop rate of		1	12	0
"	II.—53	Do. do.	1	8	0
"	III.—20	Do. do.	1	2	0

I agree with Mr. Francis in thinking that the Basim taluq ought to be able to bear a higher assessment than Mehkar (and I should say Chikhli too); but, as he explains in his paragraph 35, the Mehkar rates when applied to Basim with the new grouping bring out an increase in excess of the prescribed limits. The excess occurs in 139 villages of the present groups III and IV, which will fall into the new group I. In order to moderate the excess, the Director proposes a progressive assessment for these villages. For the first 15 years of the new lease he would rate them at Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 1-4-0, and would not impose the full revised assessment till the second half of the new settlement. This arrangement follows the

* Nos. 246, 247, and 248 in Appendix O.

sanctioned in Mehkar, a point which the Deputy Commissioner does not seem to have perceived. There are three villages* rated now at only 12 annas, which have been transferred from the Pusad taluq. They too fall

into the new first group, and it is suggested that the revised rates might be introduced still more gradually in their case. I doubt if any special treatment for them is necessary beyond applying to them the progressive assessment shown above. The incidence of the present dry-crop assessment of these villages is 4 annas per acre, and of the full new assessment it would barely be $9\frac{1}{2}$ annas.

8. I am in favour of adopting all the Director's proposals as regards grouping, maximum dry-crop rates, and a partial progressive assessment. Apart from the last special feature, the following statement compares the groups, the rates, and the general incidence of assessment per acre in the taluqs of Chikhli, Mehkar, and Basim under the original and revised assessments :—

Taluk.	First assessment.				Revised assessment.			
	Group.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Rate per acre cultivated (occupied).	Rate per acre waste (unoccupied).	Group.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Rate per acre cultivated (occupied).	Rate per acre waste (unoccupied).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Chikhli.	I	1 12 0	1 1 6	0 6 11	I	2 0 0	0 14 1	0 7 7
	II	1 8 0	0 10 11	0 6 7	II	1 12 0	0 11 5	0 7 2
	III	1 4 0	0 10 6	0 5 4	III	1 4 0	0 7 8	0 5 2
Mehkar.	I	1 8 0	0 14 1	0 7 1	I	1 12 0	0 15 5	...
	II	1 4 0	0 10 11	0 6 3	II	1 8 0	0 10 2	0 4 2
	III	1 1 0	0 9 2	0 5 4	III	1 2 0	0 7 5	...
	IV	0 14 0	0 6 3	0 4 7				
Basim.	I	1 8 0	0 13 4	0 7 9	I	1 12 0	0 13 9	0 5 3
	II	1 4 0	0 10 6	0 5 8	II	1 8 0	0 11 10	...
	III	1 1 0	0 8 7	0 4 6	III	1 2 0	0 6 8	0 3 8
	IV	0 14 0	0 6 2	0 3 4				
	*V	0 12 0	0 4 2	...				

* Three villages transferred from the Pusad taluk.

The incidence of the highest revised rate in Basim is a little more than that of the lowest in Murtizapur. I would invite a reference to the statement given in paragraph 8 of my review of the revision settlement for the Chandur taluk. Leaving the famine out of consideration, I think the Basim taluk is receiving favourable treatment. It will benefit immensely from the new railway; but for the reasons given in paragraph 38 of the report, and also in view of the famine, I do not think that any reservation need be made on account of the railway.

9. The proposals in paragraphs 39 to 41 and 43 and 44 of the Director's report are on the usual lines and correct. On about 5,000 acres of land irrigated from wells sunk before the first settlement the assessment will be reduced by more than Rs. 8,000; and wells sunk since that settlement will entail no extra assessment. Water is said to be near the surface in this taluk, and it may be hoped that irrigation from wells will be developed. The area irrigated by channel has been checked by the Director, and is not large. A great deal is being done for the tanks at Risod and elsewhere by famine labour. The extension of rice cultivation from 5,760 to 12,553 acres is noteworthy. The result of the proposed assessment as a whole would be to increase the revenue demand on the Basim taluk by 41 per cent., from about Rs. 2,95,000 to Rs. 4,18,500. The new rates would not in ordinary course be announced till 1902, or be payable till the spring of 1903; and meanwhile there will be time to consider whether the condition of the taluk after the present severe famine justifies so early an enhancement of the revenue. The Deputy Commissioner

thinks it will take five normal years for the taluq to recover from the effects of the famine. Subject to reservation on this score, I recommend that all the Director's proposals be accepted, and that the new assessment rolls and other settlement records be completed accordingly. There are 17 alienated villages to be dealt with on the lines prescribed in your office letter No. 2283, dated the 7th July 1898.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. A. CRAWFORD,

Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.



Camp No. 203, dated Chikalda, the 25th April 1900.

From—F. W. Francis, Esq., Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

To—The Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government my proposals for the revision settlement of the Basim taluq of the Basim district.

The present taluq.

2. At the time of the original settlement this taluq consisted of no less than 502 villages as follows:—

22 jagir villages.

1 palampat village.

10 izara villages.

12 Government villages transferred after settlement from the Akola and Murtizapur taluqs.

457 Government villages reported upon by Major P. A. Elphinstone in his No. 564, dated the 7th October 1871, a copy of which accompanies this letter.

502 (*vide* paragraph 20 of the report).

Since the settlement the following changes have occurred:—

Out of the 22 jagir villages one has been transferred to His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, four to the Mangrul taluq, and one to Pusad; whilst two jagirs, Mandva and Ner, have been resumed; there thus remain 14 of the original jagir villages.

The 10 izara villages disappear from the record, since 9 of them have been transferred to Mangrul and one to the Pusad taluq.

The 12 Government villages received from the Akola and Murtizapur taluqs have also been transferred to the Mangrul taluq. Out of the original 457 Government villages, 131 have been transferred to Mangrul, 9 to Pusad, 50 to His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, and 1 village has been given as jagir, reducing the number by 191.

The following have been received:—

21 Government villages from His Highness the Nizam's Dominions;

32 Government villages from the Pusad taluq; and

1 jagir village from the same source.

The taluq as at present constituted, therefore, contains the following:—

321 Government villages.

16 jagir villages.

1 palampat village.

Total 338

The names of the alienated villages are as follows:—

Jagirs—Asol, Ukali, Gondeswar, Jambhrun, Jogeshwari, Tondgaon, Nagzari, Phulsakar, Borala, Borkhedi, Bhar, Malegaon, Mhasal, Walki, Sirgiri, and Savang.

Palampat.—Kat.

Dates of settlement.

3. The 321 Government villages were originally brought under settlement in the following years:—

265 villages in 1872-73,

33 do. in 1873-74,

21 do. in 1874-75,

whilst the two jagirs were resumed and settled in 1880-81.

The original settlement will expire in the majority of the villages on the 31st July 1902, and the revised rates should be announced early in that year so as to be made payable in the revenue year 1902-03.

4. Basim is one of the plain taluqs of Berar, and in accordance with the principles by which we have been guided in our revision operations the entire remeasurement of villages was not necessary; the survey operations were confined to the corrections required by changes that have occurred during the currency of the present lease, the most important work being the measuring up of new rice lands. The classification of soils was tested by me personally in eleven villages, and I satisfied myself that the old standard was correct. Both the original measurement and classification were therefore confirmed throughout the taluq. The field work was commenced at the end of October 1898 and concluded in June 1899, one survey party being employed.

5. The Basim taluq is bounded on the north by Akola and Balapur and on the west by the Mehkar taluk of the Buldana district, all of which have already been brought under revision; to the east lies the taluq of Mangrul, which has been formed since the original settlement mainly of villages which formerly belonged to Basim itself. His Highness the Nizam's Dominions are situated to the south, whilst the Pusad taluq touches Basim at the south-east corner. The taluq and climate are described in paragraphs 3 to 5 of Major Elphinstone's report, where he states that Basim resembles Mehkar very closely. This description might have been applicable to the taluq as constituted at the time of the original settlement, but the villages that most resemble those of the Mehkar taluq in the constant succession of valleys and plateaus are those which have now been thrown into the Mangrul taluq. Generally speaking, the country now embraced in the 388 villages of Basim proper is of a more level nature than the Mehkar taluq, and communications are consequently easier. The roughest portions are to be found to the north between the Morna and Katepurna rivers and in the north-west corner of the taluq; hills also crop up to a less extent in the south-west and south-east corners and in the country lying between Basim and Kini, but with these exceptions there are no particular obstacles to traffic. Soils vary considerably both in nature and depth, the richest portion being the centre of the taluq where there are extensive black soil plains devoted chiefly to the growth of wheat and other winter crops. The present taluq contains an area of 1,046 square miles.

6. The only river of importance in Basim is the Penganga; entering from Mehkar on the west, it runs for the whole breadth of the taluq, and for a considerable distance forms the southern boundary. In ordinary seasons it contains water throughout the year for the greater part of its length. The Morna and the Katepurna rise in the north of the taluq, but pass beyond its limits before they have become streams of importance. The small tributaries of the Penganga, which are numerous throughout the taluq, contain water for some four months after the close of the rains, and these have been utilised to some extent for irrigation. The water-supply is supplemented by wells which yield plentifully and at no great distance from the surface.

7. Major Elphinstone has devoted three long paragraphs (7 to 9) to the tanks of the taluq, over which he becomes somewhat ecstatic. That in the town of Basim is useful only as a water-supply chiefly for cattle. The large tank at Bisod has been repaired since the original settlement, and now commands a considerable area, and the water is freely taken for irrigation; the supply is controlled by the Public Works Department, who have a scale of charges according to the crops cultivated. The tank at Wakad has been much improved in recent years, and is a boon to the inhabitants of that village. There are numerous smaller tanks in the taluq, but none of them are useful for irrigation.

8. The rainfall in Basim and in the adjoining taluqs of Mehkar to the west, Mangrul to the east, and Pusad to the south is given in Appendix A.

The average for the last ten years in Basim is 88.49 inches against 82.84 in Mehkar, 84.83 in Mangrul, and 45.99 in Pusad. The last five years have all been years of short rainfalls in Berar, and on four occasions the average has fallen below 80 inches. The province has generally been considered perfectly secure from famine, but the experience of the past year, when the rainfall was considerably less than half the normal amount in Basim, has shown us that we must be prepared to compete with scarcity here also. The highest fall was that recorded in 1892, when upwards of 54 inches were received. In ordinary years the rainfall is ample for the cultivation of both early and late crops.

9. A summary of Appendix B, details of cultivation, is given below showing the proportion in which the chief crops are grown :—

	Kharif.	Rabi.
Cereals :—Jowari 26.7, rice 2.8, bajri .1, wheat 17.6	29.6	17.6
Pulses :—Tur 1.4, udid 1.4, mung .5, gram 5.1, masur 1.0, lakh .6, peas .3	3.3	7.0
Fibres :—Cotton 21.2, hemp .4	21.6	...
Oilseeds :—Karahala .8, sesamum .4, linseed 8.7, saflower .9	1.2	4.6
Garden crops .6	.6	...
Miscellaneous :—Chillies .8, tobacco .1, miscellaneous crops 1.9	2.0	.3
	<u>58.3</u>	<u>29.5</u>
	87.8	
Fallow ...	12.2	
	<u>100.0</u>	

The area annually set aside for late crops is just about one half of that devoted to the early crops, and in this respect the figures resemble those of the Mehkar taluq more nearly than those of the plains. Jowari covers an area of 135,808 acres, and is the chief crop cultivated; cotton follows with 107,890 acres, and wheat is next with 89,727 acres. The only other crops of importance are gram and linseed, but the area under rice, 14,025 acres, is larger here than in any taluq that has yet come under revision. Comparing the figures with those given in paragraph 14 of the original report, it appears that the cultivation of cotton has extended at the expense of the area formerly devoted to wheat. My figures are the average of the last five years; and as these have all been years of short rainfall, unfavourable to the growth of rabi crops, it is quite possible that the change is only temporary. The area set aside as fallow is extensive, amounting to 61,818 acres, or 12.2 per cent. of the occupied lands, but, as in the case of the Chikhli and Mehkar taluqs, it is largely accounted for by the configuration of the country.

10. The following are the bridged and metalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department :—

(1) The Akola-Basim-Hingoli road running for 33 miles almost through the centre of the taluq. This road carries very heavy traffic, and is the main outlet for the produce of the country.

(2) The Basim-Mangrul-Pir-Karinja road taking a north-easterly direction from Basim, and leaving the taluq at Pardi Takmur, 11 miles.

(3) The road from Basim to Pusad and Umarchhed running south-east for 15 miles to Shelu Budruk.

The two last mentioned roads and the portion of the first between Hingoli and Basim have been constructed since the original settlement, so that it is evident that considerable improvements have been effected by Government.

The old high road from Jalna to Nagpur also runs across the taluq, but

the bridges have not been repaired for very many years, and this route is now of secondary importance, all traffic tending towards the railway. There are also several country roads connecting the most important villages with Basim, on which repairs are executed from local funds; many of these roads have Irish bridges of the kind described in paragraph 19 of Major Elphinstone's report, and it is interesting to note that these bridges have stood the wear and tear of some 30 years, and are still in many cases in fairly good order. Excepting in the most hilly portions of the taluq, communication by road is unattended with any difficulty.

The course to be taken by the lately surveyed line connecting Khandwa with the Godavari Valley Railway, and passing through Akola, Basim, and Hingoli, has been marked on the map; the earthworks of this line are now being thrown up by famine labour, but it is impossible to say when the construction of the line will be accomplished. It will benefit the taluq largely and will give easy access to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Akola.

11. Weekly markets are held at 21 villages within the taluq, 3 of the villages being alienated. A long way the most important is that of the town of Basim, where goods to the value of Rs. 4,625 are disposed of weekly. Sales in excess of Rs. 2,000 take place at Retad and Sirpur, and a fairly good trade is done at Bisod and Medsi. The remaining markets are less significant, and chiefly useful in supplying the wants of villages in their immediate neighbourhood. Of the jagir villages Malegaon has a large market, weekly sales extending to Rs. 2,435; live stock to the value of Rs. 800 are sold here, and this is the chief cattle mart of the taluq. The various markets are well distributed throughout the taluq, and all villages enjoy accessibility to one or other of them.

12. Manufactures are confined to the weaving of coarse cloth and blankets and the modelling of a few articles of pottery for household purposes. Cotton cleaning gins worked by steam have been established in four places, and the number of hand-gins is still very large, amounting to 6,933. There are also 207 presses for extracting oil in use worked by bullock power. Details regarding the number of shops, looms, &c., are given in Appendix D.

13. Annual fairs are generally held at three villages—Nagardass, Pardi Asra, and Loni Budruk. Of late years, owing to the danger of importing plague gatherings at these, fairs have been prohibited, so that it is not possible to give any details of the amount of trade carried on during the fairs.

14. The following table deals with the agricultural statistics given in Appendix E and contrasts the state of affairs in the present day with that existing at the time of the original settlement. The figures for population and houses are those of the general census of 1867 and 1891:—

	1872-73.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent.
Population ...	79,654	166,119	86,465	...	108·6
Houses ...	19,926	29,593	9,667	...	48·5
Agricultural cattle ...	34,729	51,553	16,824	...	48·4
Cows and buffaloes ...	48,427	71,029	22,602	...	46·7
Sheep and goats ...	6,425	19,607	13,182	...	205·2
Carts ...	3,332	4,986	1,654	...	49·6
Horses and ponies ...	3,106	2,983	...	123	— 4·0
Wells ...	2,590	4,562	1,972	...	76·1
Cultivation in acres ...	455,077	517,890	62,813	...	13·8

15. Population has more than doubled during the lease, and now has a density of 159 souls to the square mile; this is slightly higher than Mehkar,

which showed 145, but is below the average density in the plain taluqs of the province. The increase under all items is most marked, particularly so in the case of the number of wells; everything points to a considerable advance in the wealth and prosperity of the people during the currency of the present settlement.

Cultivation has extended by 62,813 acres, or 13·8 per cent., and there now remain only 1,907 acres to be taken up.

The increase in agricultural stock is satisfactory, amounting to 48·4 per cent.

There is now one pair of bullocks to every 17·9 acres of cultivated land as shown below :—

	Acres.
Government occupied and inam land ...	522,120
Deduct 12·2 per cent. of fallow ...	61,816
	<u>460,304</u>

Divided by 25,776 pairs of bullocks = 17·9 acres.

16. Under my proposed settlement for the taluq there will be three groups of villages; and, in order to show the distribution of the progress indicated by the above figures, the statistics are given separately for each of the proposed groups :—

Group I.—245 villages.

	1872-73.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent.
Population ...	60,338	129,358	69,020	...	114·4
Houses ...	15,205	23,026	7,821	...	51·4
Agricultural cattle ...	26,706	39,313	12,607	...	47·2
Cows and buffaloes ...	37,326	54,771	17,445	...	46·7
Sheep and goats ...	4,213	15,306	11,093	...	263·8
Carts... ..	2,698	3,862	1,164	...	43·1
Horses and ponies ...	2,445	2,185	...	260	— 10·6
Wells... ..	1,993	3,551	1,558	...	78·2

Group II.—53 villages.

	1872-73.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent.
Population ...	15,238	29,809	14,576	...	95·7
Houses ...	3,625	5,080	1,455	...	40·1
Agricultural cattle ...	6,120	9,593	3,473	...	56·7
Cows and buffaloes ...	7,368	11,551	4,183	...	56·8
Sheep and goats ...	1,974	3,504	1,526	...	77·1
Carts... ..	455	915	460	...	101·1
Horses and ponies ...	509	663	154	...	30·8
Wells ...	511	847	336	...	65·8

Group III.—20 villages.

	1872-73.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent.
Population ...	4,088	6,952	2,869	...	70·3
Houses ...	1,096	1,487	391	...	35·7
Agricultural cattle ...	1,904	2,647	743	...	39·0
Cows and buffaloes ...	3,733	4,707	974	...	26·1
Sheep and goats ...	284	797	513	...	240·6
Carts ...	179	209	30	...	16·8
Horses and ponies ...	152	135	...	17	— 11·2
Wells ...	86	164	78	...	90·7

There is no material difference between the figures of the first and second groups, the advantage lying slightly with the former, but both show somewhat better progress than the villages of the third group. This is not astonishing when it is observed that the third group consists of only 20 villages situated mostly amongst the hills ; notwithstanding this it is satisfactory to note that these villages are not behindhand in advancement, and the percentage of increase in wells stands higher in this group than in either of the other two. The average population per village numbers 522 in the first group, 562 in the second, and 348 in the third group.

17. The information regarding schools given in Appendix F has been supplied by the Educational Department.

Schools—Appendix F.
There are now 29 Government schools for boys with an average daily attendance of 1,751 pupils, and also one school for girls attended by 51 children. The private schools for boys and girls are respectively 33 and 1 in number, and at these a further number of 438 boys and 35 girls receive daily instruction. The total number of schools in existence in 1872-73 was 24. Considerable advance has been made in education within the last 30 years, though Major Elphinstone's ideal of a school for every village in the district, combined with compulsory education, has not yet been attained.

18. The value of land in the Basim taluq may be gathered from the statistics supplied in Appendices H to L. The records of the Registration Department have been searched for this information, which deals with sales, mortgages, and leases ; 10 per cent. of the villages of the taluq, inclusive of all villages of importance, were specially selected by me, and all entries of the transactions of the last five years dealing exclusively with land have been abstracted.

19. In three cases of sales of land in accordance with a court decree 95 acres assessed at Rs. 56, or 9 annas and 5 pies per acre, were sold for Rs. 1,170, or Rs. 12-5-1 per acre, equivalent to 21 times the survey assessment.

Appendix H.

20. There are 215 cases of sales of land by private contract, in which 5,152 acres assessed at Rs. 2,996, or 9 annas and 4 pies per acre, were sold for Rs. 53,493, or Rs. 10-6-2 per acre, equal to 18 times the Government assessment.

Appendix I.

21. In 123 cases of simple mortgage 4,097 acres assessed at Rs. 2,627, or 11 annas per acre, were mortgaged for a total sum of Rs. 31,519, or Rs. 7-11-1 per acre, equivalent to 11 times the Government assessment.

Appendix J.

22. There were 179 cases of mortgage with possession of the land, in which 5,399 acres assessed at Rs. 3,253, or 9 annas and 8 pies per acre, were mortgaged for Rs. 38,914, or Rs. 7-3-4 per acre, equivalent to 12 times the Government assessment.

Appendix K.

23. Land was leased in 220 cases, in which 6,011 acres assessed at Rs. 3,803, or 10 annas and 1 pie per acre, were sublet for Rs. 10,323, or Rs. 1-11-6 per acre, or nearly three times the Government assessment.

Appendix L.

24. Apparently land does not fetch quite such a good price in the Basim taluq as in Mehkar, although both taluqs were originally assessed at the same rates ; but Mehkar contains a larger area of valuable wheat growing land. Comparing Basim with Murtizapur, the difference is slightly in favour of Basim if the price obtained be reckoned as a multiple of the survey assessment. In all three taluks the subletting value of land works out at three times the rent charged by Government.

25. The prices of produce during the term of settlement are given in Appendices M-1 to M-4, the local prices of jowari, wheat, and cotton having been collected in the taluq. No mention of prices is made in Major Elphinstone's report, so that I am unable to draw any comparison between the prices that prevailed when the original settlement was introduced and those of the present day.

26. The figures in Appendix M-1 relate to the Basim district generally, and not to the Basim taluq in particular; they are extracted from the publication "Prices and Wages in India, 1894," by Mr. J. E. O'Connor, which is a compilation of the half-monthly returns submitted to the Government and published in the *Gazette of India*. They refer to the 30 years 1864 to 1893; as the original settlement was introduced in 1872-73, the prices of the first decade quoted below are antecedent to the settlement. The averages for the three decades are as follows:—

		Quantities sold per rupee in seers and decimals of a seer of 80 tolas.	
		Wheat.	Jowari.
1st decade, 1864 to 1873	...	11.86	22.72
2nd " 1874 " 1883	...	17.78	32.81
3rd " 1884 " 1893	...	18.84	25.75

During the first period the average price of wheat was about 12 seers to the rupee, and 23 seers of jowari could be obtained for the same sum. In the second decade prices fell considerably, and wheat had cheapened to 18 seers and jowari to 38. In the third period no improvement had taken place in the price of wheat, but the amount of jowari obtainable for a rupee was less by 7 seers.

Examining the figures in Appendix M-1 in detail it will be observed that the three years 1874 to 1876 were years of plenty in Berar, over 50 seers of jowari being procurable for a rupee, and wheat being also cheap. Strange to say, this period of cheapness was immediately succeeded by three years of very high prices when famine was raging in other parts of India and the demand for grain was excessive; only $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers of wheat and 10 seers of jowari could be had for a rupee in 1879. The year 1881 was another year of plenty, and wheat reached its lowest price in 1885, since when the rise has been steady. The extraordinary fluctuations in prices during the second decade 1874 to 1883 must have thoroughly tested the suitability of the original settlement.

27. The local prices of the Basim market are recorded in Appendix M-3. Comparing them with those quoted in the settlement report of the adjoining Mehkar taluq they will be found to agree fairly well for the last 20 years, grain being slightly dearer in Basim than in Mehkar owing to the larger demand and greater facility for export. Both records have been taken from the account books of grain merchants, and I see no reason to doubt the accuracy of the quotations. Starting from 1872, previously to which no information is obtainable, the following are the average prices of the three periods, the first being for seven years only:—

		Quantities sold per rupee in seers and decimals of a seer of 80 tolas.	
		Wheat.	Jowari.
1st period, 1872 to 1878	...	22.6	31.6
2nd " 1879 " 1888	...	20.9	29.9
3rd " 1889 " 1898	...	13.1	19.4

These figures go to prove that there has been a decided rise in the prices of both wheat and jowari during the last 20 years. If the quotations for 1896 and 1897, during which years scarcity prevailed in Berar, be omitted,

the average prices for the last eight years would stand as follows :—Wheat 14-4 and jowari 21-5. Expressed as a percentage it may fairly be stated that there has been a rise of 80 per cent. in the prices of both food grains.

28. The prices of Berar cotton in the Bombay market and in Berar and the local price in the Basim taluq are given in Appendices M-2 and M-4. There is no record of the prices that prevailed at the time of the original settlement, neither can any information on this subject be obtained from the previous settlement reports on adjoining taluqs.

In my settlement report on the Murtizapur taluq I explained fully the derivation of the figures given in Appendix M-2 and commented on the record therein provided, which refers to the prices of cotton in Bombay and the Province generally. I quote the following paragraph with slight alterations from that report :—

"The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, has most kindly supplied me with figures of prices running back to the season of 1869-70; at the same time he explains that the record of the Chamber was not preserved in its present detail of weekly rates previously to 1877-78, the figures quoted from 1869-70 to 1876-77 being approximate only. The local agents in Berar of Messrs. Ralli Brothers' firm have also been good enough to provide me with price lists for the last ten years, and the Berar prices quoted in Appendix M-2 are the averages of the purchase price of cotton at Malkapur, Khamgaon, Shengaon, Akola, and Amraoti.

"As regards the quality of Berar cotton exported to Bombay, Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Agents inform me that it classes as 'fully good' to 'fine'; the Berar prices should therefore be compared with the highest of the Bombay quotations.

"Taking then the ten years from 1888-89 to 1897-98, we find that the average price of cotton of the classification 'fully good' is Rs. 190 per khandi of 784 lbs. in Bombay and Rs. 154 in Berar. There is thus a difference of Rs. 36. The cost of pressing and of carriage by rail to Bombay, this being Rs. 13-8 per khandi from Akola, and also of all incidental expenses connected with loading and cartage to the cotton green in Bombay, have to be allowed for. Any balance remaining after these expenses had been defrayed would represent the profit of the merchant on re-sale in Bombay. From the Bombay quotations the price of the description of cotton both in Bombay and Berar may be reduced for the whole period dealt with in the appendix. The classification known as 'fully good' fetches about Rs. 7 per khandi more than the 'good' quality, and the difference between Bombay and Berar prices has already been ascertained to be Rs. 36. Prices then will work out as follows :—

			Bombay. Rs.	Berar. Rs.
1st period, 1869-70 to 1877-78	...	...	230	194
2nd " 1878-79 " 1887-88	...	...	208	167
3rd " 1888-89 " 1897-98	...	...	190	154

"It would appear then that the price of Berar cotton has fallen during the last thirty years, though it must be remembered that the quotations for the first period are approximate figures

"But the cultivation of cotton in Berar has undergone a decided change within the period embraced in the appendix. The "oomra" cotton originally grown in the province was of the long stapled 'bani' and 'jari' varieties, and commanded a good price in the market. Of later years this has been displaced by the shorter stapled cotton known as 'havri' and 'vilayati.' The introduction of these shorter stapled varieties with which the original cotton is now largely mixed has brought about a deterioration which has been accompanied by a fall in market value. But although the cultivator gets a lower price for his cotton, he obtains a bigger crop, so that on the whole he is not a loser by the exchange. It is difficult to state the exact year in which the market price became affected, but I think I am safe in saying that the cultivation of the better priced cotton was continued till 1877. The two latter periods above quoted may then be taken as referring to the price of the cotton now cultivated; and if his be the case, the fall in price is not particularly marked."

29. As regards local prices I regret that the information is most unsatisfactory and cannot be relied upon. The Tahsildar of Basim has supplied the quotations given in Appendix M-4, but on comparing them with the prices which have prevailed in past years in adjoining taluqs it is evident there has been some error, which on re-enquiry he is unable to elucidate. I sent my Price Current Inspector to Basim to see whether he could discover any more reliable record, and his figures are also quoted in the appendix. They purport to be the prices obtained by one of the local merchants for cotton exported to Akola and sold in that market. But on comparing these figures with those

given in the Akola settlement report (which it must be remembered were also in error and require to be halved to give the correct valuation) there are large and unaccountable discrepancies; the average for the decade 1886 to 1895 gives Rs. 158 as the Akola figure and Rs. 186 according to the Inspector's return, and the two quotations should coincide as they both refer to the Akola market. It is evident then that no reliance can be placed on either record. But it is an acknowledged fact, proved by the prices quoted in many of my settlement reports, that the price of Berar cotton has fallen during the last 30 years, and there is no reason to suppose that Basim has suffered more in this respect than other markets of the province.

30. The revenue history of the taluq during the current lease will be found in Appendices N-1 to N-4; information for the first three years is not now available, and the record commences with the year 1875-76. Revenue history—Appendices N-1 to N-4. Dealing with Appendix N-1, which treats of 265 villages, the principal changes that have occurred may be noted as follows:—In 1875-76 the occupied area amounted to 365,105 acres, paying an assessment of Rs. 2,20,220, and there were 42,865 acres assessed at Rs. 15,207 available for occupation. A large increase of 29,629 acres in the cultivated area took place in 1877-78; only 1,607 acres of this area were taken from the unoccupied assessed lands shown in column 8 of the return, 1,963 acres were resumed inams, whilst 17,297 acres were taken up from lands previously shown as kharab or unculturable, and 8,762 acres from the parampok or unassessed area. The demand for land continued in the following year, and a further item of 9,635 acres was added to the area under cultivation; the unoccupied assessed area decreased by 15,873 acres in this year, the area above mentioned being brought under the plough and 6,238 acres being written off as unculturable. No further change occurred till 1881-82, when 2,766 acres were given out for cultivation, 2,833 acres being from the unoccupied assessed lands and 433 acres being taken from kharab. The next year saw a still further increase of 6,872 acres in cultivation, 2,002 acres being taken from land hitherto shown as kharab, 227 acres from parampok, and the remainder from the land available for occupation. The occupied area continued to rise steadily for the next three years, and in 1886-87 the unoccupied assessed area decreased by 4,543 acres, 3,255 acres being brought under cultivation and 1,288 acres being written off as unculturable. Similarly in 1888-89 cultivation extended by 2,297 acres, and 1,798 acres were written off. A further addition of 1,719 acres to the occupied area occurred in the following year, and since then there have been no changes of importance. An adjustment of the unoccupied assessed lands was made in 1892-93, by which 6,118 acres were transferred to the parampok or unassessed area, and became no longer available for occupation. During the lease the area in occupation has expanded from 457,056 to 517,890 acres, showing an increase of 60,834 acres, and the land revenue has risen by Rs. 19,652. There are now only 1,907 acres assessed at Rs. 411 available for cultivation.

31. The following table shows the number of cases in which notices have had to be issued for the collection of land revenue during the last six years:—

Collection of land revenue.

Years.				Number of villages.	Number of notices.	Number of cases in which distraint was resorted to.
1893-94	...	...	..	57	177	1
1894-95	...	...	...	118	324	...
1895-96	...	...	...	101	271	...
1896-97	...	...	...	150	547	...
1897-98	...	...	...	178	852	...
1898-99	...	...	...	188	639	7
Total				...	2,813	8

This gives an average of 469 notices and 1 case of distraint per annum in the 321 villages of the taluq. It is evident, therefore, that little or no difficulty is experienced in collecting the land revenue, and the appendices of the revenue history show that it has been realised in full every year.

32. The information contained in the above paragraphs all tends to prove that the term of the lease has been decidedly prosperous; communications have been improved by Government, and cultivation has largely extended; the increase in population, agricultural stock, carts, and wells has been large; land has a good value, and there has been an improvement in the prices of food-grains. These form the grounds for justification of the increase in the rates on revision that I am about to propose.

33. The 321 villages now comprised in the Basim taluq were formerly settled under former groups as follows:—
Original grouping and rates.

Group I, 30 villages rated at Rs. 1-8-0.

Group II, 97 villages rated at Rs. 1-4-0.

Group III, 163 villages rated at Rs. 1-1-0.

Group IV, 38 villages rated at 14 annas.

There are also three villages rated at 12 annas, but these do not constitute a separate group, being villages transferred from Pusad subsequently to settlement within that taluq.

The reasons determining the grouping are thus described by Major Elphinstone in paragraph 24 of his report:—"The first group contains the large market towns and adjoining villages. The second group contains the small market towns, the villages adjoining them, and all villages within a circle of four miles from the large markets. In the third group I have placed all the more remote villages, with the exception of a few villages lying within the spurs of the hills, and having an unhealthy climate, which I have placed in the fourth group."

In paragraph 23 of the report it is shown that both the rates and grouping were introduced from the Mehkar taluq, Basim being considered to be the equal of Mehkar as regards climate, soil, and accessibility to the railway. The opening up of the province generally that has occurred by the construction of many roads during the last 25 years has led to the abandonment of the principle of assessing villages entirely by their proximity to local markets, and it will be necessary to make considerable changes in the grouping under the altered conditions now existent. The settlement map A accompanying this report is coloured according to the old grouping, and shows the many inequalities that occur under the previous system of assessment.

34. The chief market for the produce of the Basim taluq is undoubtedly Akola, where connection with the railway is established; and Akola lies at a distance of some 28 miles from the Basim border. In this respect the Basim taluq closely resembles Chikhli, having some advantage over the latter in that the descent into the plains is easier. The grouping of villages for the new settlement must therefore be mainly dependent on accessibility to the high roads communicating with the railway; and as these are numerous, the first group, as in the case of Chikhli, becomes very extensive. It consists of 248 villages, and embraces all villages that have no difficulty in transporting produce to one or other of the high roads, and are at no great distance from them. The 53 villages in the south-west corner of the taluq are at a disadvantage in this respect, since no high road has yet been constructed connecting Bisod with Basim; moreover, they are severed from the main portion of the taluq by the Pen Ganga river. On these accounts they are entitled to some consideration, and I propose to constitute them the second group, giving them a slightly lower

rate of assessment. In adopting this plan I am continuing the line of grouping that was sanctioned for the adjoining Mehkar taluq. There remain 20 villages situated amongst the hills in the rugged country in the north of the taluq, which as regards both climate and facilities of communication are less favoured than the villages of the open country; these will require to be leniently treated and brought under a lower settlement rate; the inclusion of them in either of the other groups would result in an increase in assessment larger than justifiable by their circumstances and position. Under these proposals there will be three settlement groups, the first consisting of 248 villages, the second containing 53, and the third 20 villages. The rates to be applied to these groups on revision next require consideration.

35. I have already shown that at the original settlement the grouping and rates applied to the Basim taluq were adapted from Mehkar; and although I am of opinion that Basim is the more favourably situated of the two taluqs and has a better system of communications, and might on these accounts be more highly rated, still I am compelled by force of circumstances to recommend the application of the rates under which the Mehkar taluq has recently been settled. This will be understood when the effect of the settlement is explained.

The maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 1-12-0 will thus become applicable to the first group of 248 villages, and this will result in an increase on former payments of 45·7 per cent. Three-quarters of the villages in the taluq are contained in this group, and they were formerly settled at the following rates:—39 villages at Rs. 1-8-0, 77 at Rs. 1-4-0, 117 at Rs. 1-1-0, 22 at 14 annas and 3 villages at 12 annas.

The 53 villages of the second group will be rated at Rs. 1-8-0, producing an increase in assessment amounting to 31·1 per cent. There is no necessity to make a large distinction between the rates of the first and second groups, the conditions of the villages contained in this group being only slightly inferior. These villages were formerly rated as follows:—1 village at Rs. 1-8-0, 9 at Rs. 1-4-0, and 43 villages at Rs. 1-1-0.

The rate sanctioned for the third group in the Mehkar taluq was Rs. 1-2-0, and this may well be applied to the 20 villages of my third group in Basim, they being in all respects similar to the Mehkar villages. It will result in an increase of 15·8 per cent. only, the villages having been formerly assessed as follows:—1 at Rs. 1-4-0, 3 at Rs. 1-1-0, and 16 villages at 14 annas.

The application of the above mentioned grouping and rates results in an increase on the taluq as a whole of 41·7 per cent; in the first group and in the taluq generally the limit of 33 per cent., to which increases on revision should ordinarily be confined, is exceeded, and a further transgressing of the Bombay rules occurs in the case of 25 villages of the first group, where assessments are enhanced beyond the limit of 66 per cent.

To deal first with the rates generally. I have already stated that in my opinion the Basim taluq should be able to bear a higher rate of assessment than Mehkar, but when it is found that the adoption of rates which resulted in an increase of only 30·2 per cent in Mehkar gives a rise of 41·8 per cent. to the Basim taluq all idea of raising these rates must be abandoned. Considering that the two taluqs were formerly assessed at similar rates and are now being similarly dealt with on revision, the question may well be asked why the enhancement becomes greater in Basim than in Mehkar? The explanation lies in the new grouping and to some extent in the large increase in rice lands (see paragraph 41). In selecting the best villages in Mehkar it was only found feasible to place 124 villages in the first group rated at Rs. 1-12-0, and the bulk of the villages fell into the second group, which reached 183 in number. In Basim, where so many villages enjoy equal facilities of communications, the number of villages in the first group has risen to 248, just double the number in Mehkar, and the second group contains only 53 villages. Whereas in Mehkar the increase on the first group was 40·7 per cent., in Basim it stands at 45·7 per cent., and since the first group contains three-quarters of the villages of the taluq the percentage of increase on the whole taluq is but little toned down by the inclusion of the second and third groups.

36. I do not propose to lower the rate of assessment of the first group simply to bring the increase within the sanctioned limit. In submitting proposals for the settlement of the Balapur taluq I adopted these tactics, and in passing orders on the settlement the Government of India wrote that where conditions were similar "uniformity of assessment is of even greater importance than an adherence to the limit" (paragraph 2 of letter No. ²⁰⁶³₂₃₉₋₁, dated the 12th July 1893, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, to the Resident at Hyderabad), neither can I see that any change can be made in the constitution of the first group. Exception may possibly be taken to the inclusion within it of some of the villages situated in the rough country between Basim and Kini; but these villages are all within 8 to 10 miles of the Basim market, and although their direct line of communication with Basim may present some difficulty, they are surrounded on three sides by high roads, from one or other of which they are in no case more than 6 miles distant. The only other villages of a hilly nature included in the first group are those in the south-east corner of the taluq, and these are some of the 25 villages that I have already mentioned as exceeding the limit of increase permissible under the rules. The construction of the high roads from Basim to Hingoli and Umerkhed has altogether altered the conditions under which these villages were formerly assessed; they now lie within the angle formed by these two roads, which at the points where they cross the boundary of the taluq are only 12 miles apart. They have thus no difficulty in communicating with Basim at an average distance of about 10 miles, and their inclusion within the first group appears imperative. A further 1 of the villages formerly assessed at 14 annas lie directly to the north of Ansing, and are in the immediate neighbourhood of the high road to Umarkhed, the intervening country presenting no difficulty to cart traffic. There remain the two villages of Amani and Hivra, which, although in the centre of the taluq, have also been assessed at 14 annas. Amani is the adjoining village to the large market of Malegaon and is on the high road to Akola, whilst Hivra is only 6 miles from Basim. According to Major Elphinstone's own showing these villages should have been included in the group rated at Rs. 1-4-0, and I can only conclude that a clerical error was made regarding them by which they were written down at 14 annas instead of Rs. 1-4-0.

37. In according sanction to the Mehkar settlement the Government of India decided that the villages of the old third group formerly assessed at Rs. 1-1-0, now falling into the first group rated at Rs. 1-12-0, should for the first 15 years of the lease not be raised higher than Rs. 1-8-0. To be consistent this principle must be followed in Basim, and it should also be extended to the villages formerly assessed at 11 and 12 annas, in which the increase on revision is even greater. To these latter villages, 25 in number, I propose to apply the temporary rate of Rs. 1-4-0; the increase is even then large in the case of the three villages assessed at 12 annas; but as they have eventually to be submitted to an increase of one rupee, I have taken half the amount as payable for the first half of the new lease. There will be no necessity to introduce any temporary settlement in the villages of the second and third groups. The effect of these proposals is shown in the following table:—

Old rate.	Number of villages.	Final rate.	Proposed temporary rate.	Percentage of increase.
<i>Group I.</i>				
Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1 8 0	29	1 12 0	1 12 0	16·7
1 4 0	77	1 12 0	1 12 0	36·0
1 1 0	117	1 12 0	1 8 0	36·4
0 14 0	22	1 12 0	1 4 0	88·1
0 12 0	8	1 12 0	1 4 0	76·7
Total increase on the group 33·2				

Old rate.	Number of villages.	Final rate.	Proposed temporary rate.	Percentage of increase.
<i>Group II.</i>				
Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1 8 0	1	1 8 0	1 8 0	— 4·8
1 4 0	9	1 8 0	1 8 0	21·7
1 1 0	43	1 8 0	1 8 0	87·9
Total increase on the group 81·1				
<i>Group III.</i>				
1 4 0	1	1 2 0	1 2 0	— 7·1
1 1 0	8	1 2 0	1 2 0	8·4
0 14 0	16	1 2 0	1 2 0	17·8
Total increase on the group 15·8				
Total percentage increase on the whole taluq 32·1				

The increase on former payments for the first 15 years of the lease is thus reduced within the prescribed limit of 33 per cent; 106 villages in the first group and the whole of the 53 and 20 villages in the second and third groups can be settled permanently for the full term of the new lease, and temporary settlements will be applicable to 142 villages only of the first group. It may be necessary to introduce the revised rates more gradually in the three villages formerly assessed at 12 annas possibly by increments of 4 annas extended over a period of more than 15 years, and this is a point on which the Local Government will doubtless express their wishes; in applying any increase to such a small sum as 12 annas the percentage figure rises very rapidly.

38. There is every prospect of Basim profiting by railway extension before many years are passed. The line linking Khandwa with the Godavery Valley system at Nanded crosses the Province of Berar from north to south, and will run directly from Akola through the Basim taluq to Hingoli. This line has been surveyed during the last cold weather, and the course it will take is shown in a heavy dotted line on the map; the earthworks are now being thrown up by famine labour, but nothing can yet be stated positively as to the year in which construction will be undertaken. The prospect of the opening of this line at no very distant date has been taken into consideration in grouping the villages of the taluq for the new settlement, and it was mainly this that influenced me in placing the lightly assessed villages in the south-east in the first group, since these villages will be only a few miles distant from a railway station. The line will pass through the centre of the first group; and as the assessments of these villages are being enhanced even beyond the prescribed limit, there appears to be no necessity to make any reservation regarding enhancement of rates on account of the railway during the currency of the new lease.

39. Garden lands irrigated from wells were formerly assessed at Rs. 4 as a maximum rate in all villages of the first and second groups, and Rs. 3 in the lower groups; there were 5,260 acres of these lands producing an assessment of Rs. 16,526. Under the system sanctioned for our revision settlements these lands will now be assessed at the maximum dry-crop rate of the group to which they will in future belong. This area now stands at 4,933 acres, and will produce a sum of Rs. 8,280, and there will thus be a loss on garden lands of Rs. 8,246. Lands irrigated from wells sunk since the original settlement will be treated in all respects as dry-crop lands, and no extra assessment will be imposed on account of water.

40. For lands irrigated by channel from streams (*patasthal bagait*) I propose to continue the maximum combined soil and water rate of Rs. 8 that has already been sanctioned in all other taluqs containing such lands that have been

brought under revision. There was a former area of 288 acres of the description which assessed at a rate of Rs. 5-8-0 produced Rs. 1,045, or Rs. 4-7-9 per acre. The present area of 333 acres under the proposed rate of Rs. 8 will produce Rs. 1,246, an average of Rs. 3-11-0 per acre. The area and water classification of all these lands have been personally checked by me in the field. The Risod tank is mentioned in paragraph 8 of Major Elphinstone's report; the tank has now been put in repair, and supplies water for irrigation to a considerable area of garden lands. The control of the water is in the hands of the Public Works Department, the cultivators availing themselves of the water-paying rates varying according to the crops cultivated. As the water supply is precarious I do not propose to permanently assess these lands at patasthal rates, but would leave the collection of the water-rate to the district authorities; the lands under the tank should be treated for purposes of assessment either as dry-crop or old well lands, whichever they may happen to be. This course has been approved with reference to the Karinja tank in the Murtizapur taluq.

41. Rice lands were formerly assessed under a maximum combined soil and water-rate of Rs. 6 per acre, and I would recommend the confirmation of this rate in accordance with the principles followed in all revised taluqs. There has been a large extension in rice cultivation during the current lease; whereas the former area of 5,760 acres brought in revenue amounting to Rs. 10,969, there are now 12,553 acres of rice lands which will realize Rs. 25,835 under the above mentioned rate, or Rs. 2-0-11 per acre.

Revenue under the new statement—
Appendix O.

42. The following statement compiled from Appendix O shows the amount of revenue that will accrue under the proposed rates:—

District.	Name of taluq.	Class.	Maximum dry-crop rates.	Number of villages.	By former survey.		By revision survey.						Percentage of increase.	Difference on occupied land.
					Government occupied land.		Government occupied land.		Government occupied land.		Total.			
					Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Basim.	Basim.	I	Rs. a.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
			1 12	248	383,978	226,178	383,913	329,876	706	233	394,619	329,809	45.7	108,386
			1 8	53	101,819	57,378	101,827	75,089	...	...	101,837	75,089	31.1	17,811
			1 2	20	32,095	11,612	32,089	13,329	1,201	278	33,290	13,607	16.8	1,817
					321	517,890	294,968	517,829	417,994	1,907	511	519,736	418,505	41.7	123,036

The increase amounts to Rs. 1,23,026, being 41.7 per cent. in excess of the present demand.

43. In conclusion I would recommend that sanction to the new settlement should be accorded for a term of 30 years, to be divided into two periods of 15 years each where necessary, as proposed in paragraph 87. The new rates for 265 villages of the taluq should commence to be paid from the revenue year 1902-03; in the case of the 33 and 21 villages, where the original settlements were introduced at later periods, the lease should be for 29 and 28 years respectively, so that the term of the new settlement may expire synchronously throughout the taluq.

44. The 16 jagir villages and the 1 palampat village mentioned in paragraph 2 will be separately dealt with after sanction to the taluq rates has been accorded. There are now no izara villages remaining in the Basim taluq.



APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.—Statement of rainfall.

Years.	Average rainfall in the taluqs of							
	Mehkar.		Basim.		Pusad.		Mangrul.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
1	2		3		4		5	
1890	38	3	42	60	63	11	50	25
1891	36	29	38	19	67	64	40	20
1892	56	2	44	41	90	39	48	22
1893	37	51	41	78	53	68	45	78
1894	31	9	32	4	43	79	43	31
1895	24	87	24	4	31	23	22	12
1896	27	30	25	67	23	82	21	73
1897	31	15	29	34	40	4	30	32
1898	25	71	32	8	32	78	27	86
1899	15	41	14	78	18	47	13	53
Total	323	38	334	93	459	95	343	32
Average	32	34	33	49	45	99	34	33

F. W. FRANCIS,
Director of Land Records and Agriculture, H. A. D.

APPENDIX B.—Details of cultivation, average of five years from 1895 to 1899.

No.	Crops.	Details.		
		Khariif (rain crop).	Rabi (winter crop).	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5
		Acrea.	Acrea.	
1	Jowari (great millet)	185,808	...	26.7
2	Cotton	107,890	...	21.2
3	Rice	14,025	...	2.8
4	Tur (cajan pea)	7,222	...	1.4
5	Udid (black gram)	6,965	...	1.4
6	Karhala (niger seed)	4,229	...	.8
7	Mung (green gram)	2,859	...	.5
8	Hemp	2,046	...	.4
9	Sesamum	1,857	...	.4
10	Chillies	1,633	...	.8
11	Tobacco	880	...	.1
12	Bajri (spiked millet)	589	...	.1
13	Miscellaneous	8,161	...	1.6
14	Garden cultivation	3,084	...	.6
15	Wheat	...	89,727	17.6
16	Gram	...	26,068	5.1
17	Linseed	...	18,744	3.7
18	Masur (ervum hirsutum)	...	5,145	1.0
19	Kardi (safflower)	...	4,769	.9
20	Lakh (lythyrus satvons)	...	2,950	.6
21	Vatana (garden pea)	...	1,284	.3
22	Miscellaneous	...	1,468	.3
23	Grass and fallow	...	61,816	12.2
	Total	296,898	211,969	100.0

F. W. FRANCIS,
Director of Land Records and Agriculture, H.A.D.

APPENDIX C.—Statement showing the village in which the principal weekly bazars are held in the Basim taluq of the Basim district during the year 1898-99.

No.	Villages.	Days on which bazar is held.	Weekly sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4		5
	Khalsa.			Rs.	
1	Basim...	Sunday and Thursday	All kinds of grain. Groceries ... Cloth and clothes.. Pottery ... Live-stock ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	8,000 200 600 150 800 375 4,625	Jowari, wheat, rice, tur pulse, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, oil, salt, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Brass and copper pots, &c. Cows, bullocks, she-buffaloes, buffaloes, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
2	Retad ...	Monday.	All kinds of grain. Groceries ... Cloth and clothes.. Pottery ... Cotton ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	1,200 160 500 50 200 100 2,150	Jowari, wheat, rice, tur pulse, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, oil, salt, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Brass and copper pots, &c. Cotton. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
3	Sirpur...	Wednes-day.	All kinds of grain. Groceries ... Cloth and clothes.. Pottery ... Live-stock ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	800 150 300 100 400 350 2,100	Jowari, wheat, rice, tur pulse, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, oil, salt, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Brass and copper pots, &c. Cows, bullocks, she-buffaloes, buffaloes, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
4	Risod ...	Thurs-day.	All kinds of grain. Groceries ... Cloth and clothes.. Pottery ... Timber ... Live-stock ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	1,000 150 100 25 40 250 100 1,665	Jowari, wheat, rice, tur pulse, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, oil, salt, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Brass and copper pots, &c. Beams, bamboos, &c. Cows, bullocks, she-buffaloes, buffaloes, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
5	Medsi ...	Friday...	All kinds of grain. Groceries ... Cloth and clothes.. Pottery ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	800 100 200 50 100 1,250	Jowari, wheat, rice, tur pulse, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, oil, salt, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Brass and copper pots, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.

APPENDIX C.—Statement showing the villages in which the principal weekly bazars are held in the Basim taluq of the Basim district during the year 1898-99—contd.

No.	Villages.	Days on which bazar is held.	Weekly sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
6	Mop ...	Sunday..	All kinds of grain. Groceries ... Cloth and clothes.. Pottery ... Live-stock ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	250 20 50 5 50 100 485	Jowari, wheat, rice, tur pulse, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, oil, salt, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Brass and copper pots, &c. Cows, bullocks, she-buffaloes, buffaloes, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
7	Harala...	Tuesday.	All kinds of grain. Groceries ... Cloth and clothes.. Pottery ... Cotton ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	800 25 50 15 75 15 480	Jowari, wheat, rice, tur pulse, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, oils, salt, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Brass and copper pots, &c. Cotton Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
8	Ansing..	Wednes- day.	All kinds of grain. Groceries ... Cloth and clothes.. Pottery ... Cotton ... Live-stock ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	150 100 75 10 50 75 8 458	Jowari, wheat, rice, tur pulse, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, oil, salt, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Brass and copper pots, &c. Cotton. Cows, bullocks, she-buffaloes, buffaloes, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
9	Pardi Takmor.	Friday...	All kinds of grain. Groceries ... Cloth and clothes.. Pottery ... Cotton ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	100 25 100 50 100 50 425	Jowari, wheat, rice, tur pulse, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, oil, salt, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Brass and copper pots, &c. Cotton. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
10	Kekat Umra.	Wednes- day.	All kinds of grain. Groceries ... Cloth and clothes.. Cotton ... Live-stock ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	100 25 25 100 100 10 360	Jowari, wheat, rice, tur pulse, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, oil, salt, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Cotton. Cows, bullocks, she-buffaloes, buffaloes, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.

APPENDIX C.—Statement showing the villages in which the principal weekly bazars are held in the Basim taluq of the Basim district during the year 1898-99—contd.

No.	Villages.	Days on which bazar is held.	Weekly sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
11	Kini ...	Saturday	All kinds of grain. Groceries ... Cloth and clothes. Cotton ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	100 25 25 100 15 265	Jowari, wheat, rice, tur pulse, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, oil, salt, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Cotton. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
12	Kowtha-khurd.	Saturday	All kinds of grain. Groceries ... Cloth and clothes. Pottery ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	100 25 25 5 160	Jowari, wheat, rice, tur pulse, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, oil, salt, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Brass and copper pots, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
13	Gobhni..	Tuesday.	All kinds of grain. Groceries ... Cloth and clothes. Miscellaneous ... Total ...	100 15 10 5 130	Jowari, wheat, rice, tur pulse, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, oil, salt, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
14	Kalamb-gawhan.	Monday.	All kinds of grain. Groceries ... Cloth and clothes. Miscellaneous ... Total ...	50 10 50 5 115	Jowari, wheat, rice, tur pulse, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, oil, salt, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
15	Rajegaon	Monday.	All kinds of grain. Groceries ... Cloth and clothes. Cotton ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	45 6 20 30 4 105	Jowari, wheat, rice, tur pulse, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, oil, salt, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Cotton. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
16	Kinwar.	Monday.	All kinds of grain. Cloth and clothes. Miscellaneous ... Total ...	25 10 5 40	Jowari, wheat, rice, tur pulse, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.

APPENDIX C.—Statement showing the villages in which the principal weekly bazars are held in the Basim taluq of the Basim district during the year 1898-99—conold.

No.	Villages.	Days on which bazar is held.	Weekly sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
17	Wakad.	Friday.	All kinds of grain. Cloth and clothes. Miscellaneous ... Total ...	20 5 5 30	Jowari, wheat, rice, tur pulse, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
18	Jawalka.	Thursday	All kinds of grain. Groceries ... Cloth and clothes. Miscellaneous ... Total ...	10 2 ■ 2 16	Jowari, wheat, rice, tur pulse, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, oil, salt, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
19	Jagir. Male-gaon.	Tuesday.	All kinds of grain. Groceries ... Cloth and clothes. Pottery ... Cotton ... Live-stock ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	1,000 150 300 35 50 800 100 2,435	Jowari, wheat, rice, tur pulse, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, oil, salt, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Brass and copper pots, &c. Cotton. Cows, bullocks, she-buffaloes, buffaloes, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
20	Savang..	Saturday.	All kinds of grain. Groceries ... Cloth and clothes. Cotton ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	125 30 40 75 5 275	Jowari, wheat, rice, tur pulse, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, oil, salt, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Cotton. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
21	Ukali ...	Tuesday.	All kinds of grain. Groceries ... Cloth and clothes. Cotton ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	50 8 10 40 3 111	Jowari, wheat, rice, tur pulse, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, oil, salt, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Cotton. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.

F. W. FRANCIS,
Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDIX D.—*Statement of shops, looms, &c., in the 321 villages of the Basim taluq in the year 1898-99.*

Number of villages.	Shops.	Oil presses.	Looms.		Cotton saw-gins.		Liquor shops.	Dharmasala (charitable rest-houses.)	Temples.		Remarks.
			Cotton.	Woollen.	Hand gins.	Steam gins.			Hindu.	Mussalman.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
321	861	207	207	266	6,933	4	42	33	239	18	

F. W. FRANCIS,
*Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.*

APPENDIX E.—*Return of houses, chandis (village offices), wells, &c., and live and dead stock in the villages of the Basim taluq of the Basim district in the year 1898-99.*

Years.	Surveyed villages.	House and chardis.	Wells.			Carts and ploughs.		Live-stock.				Cart and plough oxen and buffaloes.	Sheep.	Goats.	Donkeys and mules.	Camels.	Remarks.
			For irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and ponies.	Cows and buffaloes.	Young stock, calves and buffalo calves.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1872-73.	321	19,926	...	...	...	2,590	3,332	3,754	3,106	40,179	8,248	34,729	718	5,707	681	354	
1898-99.	321	29,593	1,886	1,793	883	4,562	4,986	6,768	2,983	61,437	9,592	51,553	9,304	10,303	1,323	90	

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APPENDIX F.—Statement of schools together with their average attendance in the villages of the Basim taluq of the Basim district for the year 1898-99.

Number of villages.	Government schools.				Private schools.				Remarks.
	Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		
	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
321	29	1,751	1	51	33	438	1	35	24 schools existed in the year 1873-73.

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Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDIX G.—Statement of wells, tanks, and budkis or water-lifts in the villages of the Basim taluq of the Basim district in the year 1898-99.

Number of villages.	Wells within village-site				Wells in Survey number				Details of column 10.				Tanks.				Budkis or water-lifts.				
	Used for irrigation.		Used for drinking.		Used for irrigation.		Used for drinking.		Total	Wells dug before last settlement.		Wells dug since last settlement.	According to old measurement.	According to new measurement.	Total.	Perma- nent.	Temporary.				
	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.													
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1																					
321	68	6	1,333	109	1,318	528	460	240	4,562	2,590	1,972		4	19	...	1	24	1	3	1	1

F. W. FRANCIS,
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Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDIX H.—An abstract statement showing sales by Court in the Basim taluq of the Basim district from 1895 to 1899.

Total acres	Total sum for which sold.	Sale rate per acre,	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	The average number of times the survey assessment is equal to the sum for which land is sold.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		The total number of cases.
95	1,170	12 5 1	50	0 9 5	21	3

One case in which the land was sold for sums from 1 to 10 times the survey assessment.

25	260	10 6 5	25	1 0 0	10
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Cases in which the land was sold for sums from 11 to 25 times the survey assessment.

		<i>Nil.</i>	
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Two cases in which the land was sold for sums from 26 to 50 times the survey assessment.

70	910	18 0 0	31	0 7 1	29
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F. W. FRANCIS,

Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDIX I.—An abstract statement showing ordinary sales in the Basim taluq of the Basim district from 1895 to 1899.

Total acres.	Total sum for which sold.	Sale rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	The average number of times the survey assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is sold.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		The total number of cases.
5,162	53,493	10 8 2	2,996	0 9 4	18	215

Fifty-five cases in which the land was sold for sums from 1 to 10 times the survey assessment.

1,600	6,524	4 1 3	970	0 9 8	7
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Ninty-eight cases in which the land was sold for sums from 11 to 20 times the survey assessment.

2,374	23,793	10 0 4	1,358	0 9 2	18
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Fifty-five cases in which the land was sold for sums from 26 to 50 times the survey assessment.

1,102	20,421	18 8 6	629	0 9 2	32
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Six cases in which the land was sold for sums from 51 to 75 times the survey assessment.

60	1,705	28 6 8	17	0 7 2	63
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Two cases in which the land was sold for sums from 76 to 100 times the survey assessment.

16	1,050	65 10 0	12	0 12 0	86
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F. W. FRANCIS,
Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
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APPENDIX J.—An abstract statement showing simple mortgages in the Basim taluq of the Basim district from 1895 to 1899.

Total acres.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Mortgaged rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	The average number of times the survey assessment is equal to the sum for which land is mortgaged.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		The total number of cases.
4,097	81,519	7 11 1	2,827	0 11 0	11	128

Eighty cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 1 to 10 times the survey assessment.

2,798	10,101	3 9 10	2,016	0 11 7	5	...
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Thirty-two cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 11 to 25 times the survey assessment.

766	7,935	10 1 6	495	0 10 1	16	...
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Eight cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 26 to 50 times the survey assessment.

278	6,170	22 3 1	204	0 11 9	30	...
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Three cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 51 to 75 times the survey assessment.

240	7,813	30 7 6	112	0 7 6	65	...
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F. W. FRANCIS,

Director of Land Records and Agriculture,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDIX K.—*An abstract statement showing mortgages with possession in the Basim taluq of the Basim district from 1895 to 1899.*

Total acres.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Mortgaged rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	The average number of times the survey assessment is equal to the sum for which land is mortgaged.	Remarks.
Acre.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p.		The total number of cases 179.
5,299	38,914	7 3 4	3,253	0 9 8	12	

Ninety-four cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 1 to 10 times the survey assessment.

3,124	10,884	3 7 6	1,911	0 9 9	6	...
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Sixty-six cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 11 to 25 times the survey assessment.

1,738	15,789	9 1 4	1,013	0 9 4	15	...
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Seventeen cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 26 to 50 times the survey assessment.

481	9,591	19 15 0	285	0 9 6	34	...
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Two cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 51 to 75 times the survey assessment.

56	2,700	48 3 5	44	0 12 7	66	...
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F. W. FRANCIS,

Director of Land Records and Agriculture,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDIX L.—An abstract statement showing sub-lettings in the Basim taluq of the Basim district from 1895 to 1899.

Total acres sold.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Sub-letting rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	The average number of times the survey assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is sub-let.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		The total number of cases.
6,011	10,328	1 11 6	3,808	0 10 1	8	220

One hundred and ninety-five cases in which the land was sub-let for sums from 1 to 5 times the survey assessment.

5,542	8,673	1 9 0	3,572	0 10 4	2	...
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Twenty-three cases in which the land was sub-let for sums from 6 to 10 times the survey assessment.

448	1,526	3 7 1	221	0 8 0	7	...
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Two cases in which the land was sub-let for sums from 11 to 25 times the survey assessment.

26	124	4 12 4	10	0 6 2	12	...
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F. W. FRANCIS,

*Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.*

APPENDIX M-1.—Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Basim district for 30 years from 1864 to 1893.

Extracted from " Prices and Wages in India in 1894."

Years.		Quantities sold per rupee in seers and decimals of a seer of 80 tolas.		Remarks.
1		2	3	4
1864	...	12.96	23.89	
1865	...	11.89	25.93	
1866	...	12.96	26.89	
1867	...	14.89	29.89	
1868	...	12.96	18.96	
1869	...	7.93	17.89	
1870	...	8.46	16.93	
1871	...	...	...
1872	...	10.42	19.68	
1873	...	14.26	24.46	
Total ...		106.73	204.52	
Average ...		11.86	22.72	
1874	...	22.9	51.52	
1875	...	23.45	56.92	
1876	...	22.71	48.83	
1877	...	13.1	19.02	
1878	...	8.78	16.54	
1879	...	7.63	10.14	
1880	...	13.49	17.11	
1881	...	23.56	44.06	
1882	...	21.44	33.96	
1883	...	21.6	30.0	
Total ...		177.85	328.10	
Average ...		17.78	32.81	
1884	...	25.18	28.34	
1885	...	27.15	33.62	
1886	...	23.87	38.1	
1887	...	18.65	27.91	
1888	...	16.98	19.33	
1889	...	17.49	24.14	
1890	...	16.55	22.38	
1891	...	16.14	25.56	
1892	...	13.62	22.11	
1893	...	12.81	16.06	
Total ...		188.44	257.55	
Average ...		18.84	25.75	

F. W. FRANCIS,
Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDIX M-2.—Average prices of Berar Cotton (Oomrawattee) in Bombay and Berar for each season from 1869-70 to 1897-98.

Per khandi of 784 lbs.

Years.	Bombay prices.			Berar prices.
	Classification.			
	Fully good.	Good.	Fully good fair.	Fully good.
	1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70 ...	...	304	289	Approximate figures.
1870-71 ...	...	201	191	
1871-72 ...	...	287	278	
1872-73 ...	...	236	226	
1873-74 ...	Not available.			
1874-75 ...	...	192	181	
1875-76 ...	...	178	165	
1876-77 ...	...	191	181	
1877-78 ...	..	199	193	
1878-79 ...	...		
Total ...	...	1,788	1,704	
Average ...	...	223	213	
1878-79 ...	...	210	203	
1879-80 ...	...	223	220	
1880-81 ...	...	208	195	
1881-82 ...	...	195	187	
1882-83 ...	...	172	167	
1883-84 ...	193	187	177	
1884-85 ...	200	194	186	
1885-86 ...	177	171	161	
1886-87 ...	198	191	184	
1887-88 ...	215	209	201	
Total ...	983	1,965	1,881	
Average ...	197	196	188	
1888-89 ...	220	213	206	174
1889-90 ...	220	213	...	177
1890-91 ...	178	171	...	135
1891-92 ...	167	161	...	132
1892-93 ...	232	212	...	195
1893-94 ...	198	182	...	158
1894-95 ...	165	...	...	138
1895-96 ...	199	179	...	172
1896-97 ...	178	171	...	140
1897-98 ...	154	...	...	124
Total ...	1,901	1,502	...	1,545
Average ...	190	188	...	154

F. W. FRANCIS,
Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDIX M-3.—Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Basim market of the Basim district for 27 years from 1872 to 1898, as supplied by the Tashildar, Basim taluq.

Years.			Quantities sold per rapes in seers and deci- mals of a seer of 80 tolas.		Remarks.
			Wheat.	Jowari.	
1			2	3	4
1872	...	...	26	42	
1873	...	...	26	38	
1874	...	...	24	33	
1875	...	...	20	30	
1876	...	...	21	30	
1877	...	...	23	22	
1878	...	...	18	26	
Total ...			158	221	
Average ...			22.6	31.6	
1879	...	...	20	21	
1880	...	...	16	21	
1881	...	...	23	50	
1882	...	...	21	39	
1883	...	...	21	31	
1884	...	...	24	26	
1885	...	...	26	33	
1886	...	...	20	25	
1887	...	...	19	27	
1888	...	...	19	26	
Total ...			209	299	
Average ...			20.9	29.9	
1889	...	...	20	25	
1890	...	...	17	21	
1891	...	...	13	19	
1892	...	...	13	17	
1893	...	...	14	19	
1894	...	...	13	19	
1895	...	...	14	24	
1896	...	...	8	11	
1897	...	...	8	11	
1898	...	...	11	28	
Total ...			131	194	
Average ...			13.1	19.4	

From the records of shopkeepers.

F. W. FRANCIS,

Director of Land Records and Agriculture,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDIX M-4.—Statement showing the prices of cotton prevalent in the Basim market of the Basim district for 27 years from 1873 to 1899 as supplied by the Tahsildar, Basim taluq, and the Price-Current Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Per khandi of 784 lbs.

Years.	Prices supplied by the Tahsildar	Prices obtained by the price-current Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1873	80	...	} Approximate figures.
1874	72	...	
1875	60	...	
1876	65	...	
1877	75	...	
1878	72	...	
1879	55	...	
Total ...	479	...	
Average ...	68		
1880	65	...	} Approximate figures
1881	70	...	
1882	75	...	
1883	90	142	
1884	85	139	
1885	87	131	
1886	90	151	
1887	95	189	
1888	90	200	
1889	45	197	
Total ...	792	1,149	
Average ...	79	164	
1890	80	163	
1891	85	148	
1892	90	290	
1893	95	214	
1894	101	145	
1895	110	166	
1896	80	139	
1897	70	174	
1898	60	116	
1899	90	...	
Total ...	861	1,555	
Average ...	86	173	

F. W. FRANCIS,

Director of Land Records and Agriculture,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDIX N-1.—Revenue statement for 265 villages situated in the Basim taluq of the Basim district into which the survey settlement was introduced in 1872-73.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.				Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (inam).			Total land, Government occupied, unoccupied and inam.				Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full assessment	Realization from sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 9 and 11.	Full assessment total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections, total of columns 7, 10 and 13.				
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1872-73	}	Information not available.																	
1873-74		...	...	...	...	...	Information not available.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874-75		...	...	...	...	...	Information not available.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1875-76		865,105	2,29,220	...	...	...	2,29,220	42,865	15,207	2,048	5,918	4,490	392	413,888	2,48,917	2,31,680	
1876-77		865,105	2,29,220	...	...	...	2,29,220	42,865	15,207	2,048	5,918	4,490	392	413,888	2,48,917	2,31,680	
1877-78		894,784	2,33,648	...	...	...	2,33,648	41,258	13,705	2,048	5,955	3,132	312	439,947	2,50,485	2,36,008	
1878-79		404,369	2,42,053	...	...	...	2,42,053	25,385	6,862	1,088	3,955	3,132	312	433,709	2,52,047	2,43,423	
1879-80		404,369	2,42,053	...	...	...	2,42,053	25,385	6,862	1,088	3,955	3,132	312	433,709	2,52,047	2,43,423	
1880-81		404,369	2,42,053	...	...	...	2,42,053	25,385	6,862	1,088	3,955	3,132	312	433,709	2,52,047	2,43,423	
1881-82		407,135	2,42,780	...	...	...	2,42,780	28,082	6,033	1,088	3,965	3,132	312	434,142	2,51,945	2,44,180	
1882-83		414,007	2,46,778	...	...	...	2,46,778	18,409	4,668	...	3,955	3,132	312	436,371	2,53,578	2,46,080	
1883-84		414,686	2,45,723	...	...	...	2,45,723	18,209	4,605	...	3,955	3,132	312	437,050	2,53,460	2,46,036	
1884-85		414,686	2,45,849	...	...	...	2,45,749	18,406	4,667	...	3,955	3,132	312	437,247	2,53,448	2,45,861	
1885-86		414,686	2,45,646	...	...	...	2,45,646	19,460	4,573	...	3,955	3,132	312	438,387	2,53,350	2,45,867	
1886-87		418,247	2,46,653	...	...	...	2,46,653	14,907	3,638	...	3,955	3,132	312	437,109	2,53,423	2,46,866	
1887-88		418,247	2,46,653	...	...	...	2,46,653	14,907	3,638	...	3,955	3,132	312	437,109	2,53,423	2,46,866	
1888-89		420,844	2,47,207	...	...	...	2,47,207	10,812	2,298	...	3,955	3,132	312	438,811	2,52,687	2,47,519	
1889-90		422,263	2,47,431	...	...	...	2,47,481	9,083	2,074	...	3,955	3,132	312	438,811	2,52,687	2,47,743	
1890-91		422,263	2,47,431	...	...	...	2,47,431	9,083	2,074	...	3,955	3,132	312	438,811	2,52,687	2,47,743	
1891-92		422,263	2,47,431	...	...	...	2,47,481	9,083	2,074	...	3,955	3,132	312	438,811	2,52,687	2,47,743	
1892-93		422,267	2,47,454	...	...	...	2,47,454	2,871	679	...	3,955	3,132	312	439,193	2,51,205	2,47,768	
1893-94		421,256	2,47,167	...	...	...	2,47,157	2,871	679	...	3,955	3,132	312	438,062	2,50,908	2,47,489	
1894-95		421,256	2,47,157	...	...	...	2,47,157	2,871	679	...	3,955	3,132	312	438,062	2,50,908	2,47,489	
1895-96		421,684	2,47,621	...	...	...	2,47,621	2,316	538	...	3,950	3,104	301	427,950	2,51,283	2,47,983	
1896-97		421,516	2,47,599	...	...	...	2,47,599	2,609	677	...	3,900	3,081	301	428,085	2,51,437	2,47,980	
1897-98		422,379	2,47,803	...	...	...	2,47,803	1,788	430	...	3,900	3,066	301	428,037	2,51,299	2,48,104	
1898-99		422,468	2,47,857	...	...	...	2,47,867	1,790	392	...	3,976	3,052	301	428,148	2,51,391	2,48,158	

F. W. FRANCIS,

Director of Land Records and Agriculture,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDIX N-2.—Revenue statement for 33 villages situated in the Basim taluq of the Basim district into which the survey settlement was introduced in 1873-74.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.		Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (inam).				Total land, Government occupied, unoccupied, and inam.				Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 9 and 11.	Full assessment, total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections, total of columns 7, 10, and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
1873-74	...	...	Information not available.						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874-75	...	...	Information not available.						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1875-76	...	...	Information not available.						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1876-77	51,596	21,983	...	...	...	21,983	894	189	...	215	79	11	52,705	22,251	21,994		
1877-78	51,596	21,983	...	...	...	21,983	894	189	...	215	79	11	52,705	22,251	21,994		
1878-79	51,596	21,983	...	...	...	21,983	894	189	...	215	79	11	52,705	22,251	21,994		
1879-80	51,596	21,983	...	...	...	21,983	894	189	...	215	79	11	52,705	22,251	21,994		
1880-81	51,596	21,983	...	...	...	21,983	894	189	...	215	79	11	52,705	22,251	21,994		
1881-82	51,596	21,983	...	...	...	21,983	894	189	...	215	79	11	52,705	22,251	21,994		
1882-83	51,596	21,983	...	...	...	21,983	894	189	...	215	79	11	52,705	22,251	21,994		
1883-84	51,658	22,003	...	...	...	22,003	856	182	...	191	76	11	52,705	22,261	22,014		
1884-85	51,658	22,003	...	...	...	22,003	856	182	...	191	76	11	52,705	22,261	22,014		
1885-86	51,658	22,007	...	...	...	22,007	856	182	...	183	72	11	52,705	22,261	22,018		
1886-87	51,656	22,007	...	...	...	22,007	856	183	...	183	72	11	52,705	22,261	22,018		
1887-88	51,656	22,007	...	...	...	22,007	856	182	...	183	72	11	52,705	22,261	22,018		
1888-89	51,658	22,007	...	...	...	22,007	856	182	...	183	72	11	52,705	22,261	22,018		
1889-90	51,658	22,007	...	...	...	22,007	856	182	...	183	72	11	52,705	22,261	22,018		
1890-91	51,656	22,007	...	...	...	22,007	856	182	...	183	72	11	52,705	22,261	22,018		
1891-92	51,658	22,007	...	...	...	22,007	856	182	...	183	72	11	52,705	22,261	22,018		
1892-93	51,774	22,035	...	...	...	22,035	748	154	...	183	72	11	52,705	22,261	22,046		
1893-94	52,034	22,076	...	...	...	22,076	488	113	...	183	72	11	52,705	22,261	22,087		
1894-95	52,034	22,076	...	...	...	22,076	488	113	...	183	72	11	52,705	22,261	22,087		
1895-96	52,034	22,076	...	...	...	22,076	488	113	...	183	72	11	52,705	22,261	22,087		
1896-97	52,259	22,138	...	...	...	22,138	233	...	...	183	72	11	52,705	22,261	22,149		
1897-98	52,320	22,148	...	...	...	22,148	207	41	...	183	72	11	52,705	22,261	22,189		
1898-99	52,405	22,170	...	...	...	22,170	117	19	...	183	72	11	52,705	22,261	22,181		

F. W. FRANCIS,

Director of Land Records and Agriculture,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDIX N-3.—Revenue statement for 91 villages situated in the Basim taluq of the Basim district into which the survey settlement was introduced in 1874-75.

→ Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.					Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.	Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total land Government, occupied, unoccupied and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.			
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions				Acres	Full assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.			Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment, total of columns 8, 9 and 12.	Collections, total of columns 7, 10 and 13.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7							8	9				10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1874-75	38,376	23,363	...	...	...	23,363	4,283	1,310	407	199	137	...	42,863	24,710	23,770		
1875-76	38,656	23,452	...	...	...	23,452	3,978	1,110	407	199	137	...	42,863	24,699	23,839		
1876-77	38,712	23,537	...	...	...	23,537	2,311	957	58	199	137	...	41,222	24,631	23,590		
1877-78	40,712	24,137	...	...	...	24,137	311	57	18	199	137	...	41,322	24,331	24,165		
1878-79	40,712	24,137	...	...	...	24,137	311	57	18	199	137	...	41,222	24,331	24,165		
1879-80	40,662	24,151	...	...	...	24,151	61	43	12	199	137	...	41,222	24,331	24,162		
1880-81	40,662	24,151	...	...	...	24,151	31	18	...	199	137	...	41,192	24,306	24,151		
1881-82	40,662	24,151	...	...	...	24,151	31	18	...	199	137	...	41,192	24,306	24,151		
1882-83	40,663	24,151	...	...	...	24,151	31	18	...	199	137	...	41,192	24,306	24,151		
1883-84	41,021	24,186	...	...	...	24,186	...	...	...	171	120	...	41,192	24,306	24,186		
1884-85	41,021	24,186	...	...	...	24,186	...	...	...	171	120	...	41,192	24,306	24,186		
1885-86	41,021	24,186	...	...	...	24,186	...	...	...	171	120	...	41,192	24,306	24,186		
1886-87	41,021	24,186	...	...	...	24,186	...	...	...	171	120	...	41,192	24,306	24,186		
1887-88	41,021	24,186	...	...	...	24,186	...	...	...	171	120	...	41,192	24,306	24,186		
1888-89	41,021	24,186	...	...	...	24,186	...	...	...	171	120	...	41,192	24,306	24,186		
1889-90	41,021	24,186	...	...	...	24,186	...	...	...	171	120	...	41,192	24,306	24,186		
1890-91	41,024	24,191	...	...	...	24,191	...	...	...	171	120	...	41,195	24,311	24,191		
1891-92	41,024	24,191	...	...	...	24,191	...	...	...	171	120	...	41,195	24,311	24,191		
1892-93	41,024	24,191	...	...	...	24,191	...	...	...	171	120	...	41,195	24,311	24,191		
1893-94	41,024	24,191	...	...	...	24,191	...	...	...	171	120	...	41,195	24,311	24,191		
1894-95	41,021	24,191	...	...	...	24,191	...	...	...	171	120	...	41,195	24,311	24,191		
1895-96	41,024	24,191	...	...	...	24,191	...	...	...	171	120	...	41,195	24,311	24,191		
1896-97	41,024	24,191	...	...	...	24,191	...	...	...	171	120	...	41,195	24,311	24,191		
1897-98	41,024	24,191	...	...	...	24,191	...	...	...	171	120	...	41,195	24,311	24,191		
1898-99	41,024	24,191	...	...	...	24,191	...	...	...	171	120	...	41,195	24,311	24,191		

F. W. FRANCIS,
Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDIX N-4.—Revenue statement for 2 villages situated in the Basim taluq of the Basim district into which the survey settlement was introduced in 1880-81.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total land, Government, occupied, unoccupied and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions.			Balances collected.	Acres	Full assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment, total of columns 8, 9, and 12.	Collections, total of columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1880-81	1,979	750	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,979	750	750	750	
1881-82	1,979	750	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,979	750	750	750	
1882-83	1,979	750	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,979	750	750	750	
1883-84	1,979	750	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,979	750	750	750	
1884-85	1,979	750	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,979	750	750	750	
1885-86	1,979	750	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,979	750	750	750	
1886-87	1,979	750	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,979	750	750	750	
1887-88	1,979	750	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,979	750	750	750	
1888-89	1,979	750	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,979	750	750	750	
1889-90	1,979	750	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,979	750	750	750	
1890-91	1,979	750	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,979	750	750	750	
1891-92	1,979	750	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,979	750	750	750	
1892-93	1,979	750	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,979	750	750	750	
1893-94	1,979	750	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,979	750	750	750	
1894-95	1,979	750	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,979	750	750	750	
1895-96	1,979	750	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,979	750	750	750	
1896-97	1,979	750	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,979	750	750	750	
1897-98	1,979	750	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,979	750	750	750	
1898-99	1,979	750	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,979	750	750	750	

F. W. FRANCIS,
Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDIX O.—General statement referred to in paragraph 42 of the Report.

Former taluk.	Map number.	Number.	Name of village.	By former survey.										By revision survey.										Average assessment of all Government land per acre.	Remarks.				
				Government occupied land.					Unoccupied waste.					Government occupied land.					Unoccupied waste.										
				Dry crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Dry crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Dry crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Dry crop.				Garden.		Rice.	
				Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			
GROUP I.																													
20	1	1	Adgaon Kd.	1	930	720	11	41	13	26	934	789	1.13	918	837	7	11	29	66	941	934	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 8
21	2	2	Ajantod	do	684	477	3	7	25	52	718	538	do	679	676	1	3	30	63	710	685	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 5
22	3	3	Umarjand	do	821	534	10	33	33	75	820	539	do	803	574	3	5	53	106	859	885	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 9
23	4	4	Karanj	do	2,331	2,063	101	369	33	73	2,456	2,324	do	2,223	2,369	173	253	70	166	3,464	3,788	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 1
24	5	5	Kakad Dote	do	817	610	26	83	26	33	852	777	do	791	710	32	56	61	118	874	894	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 2
25	6	6	Kinhi Ghodmod	do	946	624	9	34	26	33	932	694	do	941	941	10	17	32	69	863	1,175	...	...	...	...	...	1 3 3
26	7	7	Kell	do	593	341	22	50	22	35	837	715	do	848	758	9	13	40	93	897	868	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 5
27	8	8	Ghodabhai	do	1,146	867	20	77	20	35	2,171	1,153	do	1,111	1,041	11	13	46	107	1,108	1,357	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 10
28	9	9	Chikhi Kd.	do	402	250	30	30	30	4	511	697	do	431	511	21	36	3	6	434	563	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 10
29	10	10	Chikhi Kd.	do	635	537	30	30	30	4	531	697	do	431	511	21	36	3	6	434	563	...	...	...	...	...	1 3 7
30	11	11	Jambun Bhat	do	441	281	21	23	...	...	447	314	do	429	429	21	37	9	21	440	374	...	...	...	...	...	0 13 5
31	12	12	Jambun Bhat	do	566	369	6	...	...	...	447	314	do	429	429	21	37	9	21	440	374	...	...	...	...	...	0 13 9
32	13	13	Jambun Dharml	do	184	138	...	...	...	...	356	356	do	514	455	...	...	13	23	...	479	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 0
33	14	14	Jambun Dharml	do	301	188	...	...	...	...	356	356	do	514	455	...	...	13	23	...	479	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 0
34	15	15	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
35	16	16	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
36	17	17	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
37	18	18	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
38	19	19	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
39	20	20	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
40	21	21	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
41	22	22	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
42	23	23	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
43	24	24	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
44	25	25	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
45	26	26	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
46	27	27	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
47	28	28	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
48	29	29	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
49	30	30	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
50	31	31	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
51	32	32	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
52	33	33	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
53	34	34	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
54	35	35	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
55	36	36	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
56	37	37	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
57	38	38	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
58	39	39	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
59	40	40	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
60	41	41	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
61	42	42	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
62	43	43	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
63	44	44	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
64	45	45	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
65	46	46	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
66	47	47	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
67	48	48	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
68	49	49	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
69	50	50	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
70	51	51	Jambun Dharml	do	1,063	857	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,111	do	1,072	1,072	...	...	26	73	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 2
71	52																												

[illegible]

APPENDIX Q.—General statement referred to in paragraph 49 of the Report—continued.

Former taluk.	Map number.	Number.	Name of village.	By former survey.										By revision survey.										Average assessment of all Govt. land per acre.	Unoccupied waste.	Assessment of Govt. land occupied.	Remarks.								
				Government occupied land.					Government occupied land.					Government occupied land.					Government occupied land.																
				Dry crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Rice.		Garden.		Rice.		Garden.		Rice.		Garden.		Rice.						Garden.		Rice.		Garden.		Rice.	
				Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.					Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27									
Basin.	180	111	Anbale	1	1,316	987	87	95	35	65	1,353	1,032	1	1,317	1,515	34	58	6	135	1,351	1,573	...	...	1	2	8							
	319	112	Anbale	...	1,603	999	5	12	...	...	1,643	1,076	...	1,578	998	4	6	...	...	1,564	1,077	...	...	0	10	6			
	108	113	Anbale	...	1,607	983	...	...	...	...	1,643	1,076	...	1,578	998	4	6	...	...	1,564	1,077	...	...	0	10	6	
	247	114	Udai	...	1,974	1,008	...	...	...	...	1,978	1,216	...	1,896	1,076	...	...	...	...	1,978	1,076	...	...	0	10	6
	299	115	Udai Ramnoddin	...	2,395	1,607	...	...	...	...	2,503	1,655	...	2,340	1,615	...	...	...	...	2,503	1,615	...	...	0	10	6
	109	116	Karaji	...	1,601	1,137	...	...	...	...	1,607	1,216	...	1,583	1,015	...	...	...	...	1,607	1,015	...	...	0	10	6
	186	117	Kalagewhan	...	1,789	1,199	...	...	...	...	1,778	1,216	...	1,786	1,076	...	...	...	...	1,778	1,076	...	...	0	10	6
	208	118	Kalamashwar	...	2,959	1,603	...	...	...	...	2,934	1,216	...	2,898	1,634	...	...	...	...	2,934	1,634	...	...	0	10	6
	370	119	Karaji	...	2,710	1,603	...	...	...	...	2,720	1,119	...	2,674	1,630	...	...	...	...	2,720	1,630	...	...	0	10	6
	338	120	Karaji	...	2,710	1,603	...	...	...	...	2,720	1,119	...	2,674	1,630	...	...	...	...	2,720	1,630	...	...	0	10	6
Basin.	290	121	Kalambe Mahall	...	8,856	1,981	...	...	...	...	8,547	2,393	...	8,343	3,052	...	...	...	...	8,547	3,052	...	...	0	10	6
	297	122	Kalambe	...	2,141	1,008	...	...	...	...	2,141	1,171	...	2,118	1,853	...	...	...	...	2,118	1,853	...	...	0	10	6
	298	123	Kinkhad	...	1,812	735	...	...	...	...	1,846	802	...	1,796	1,120	...	...	...	...	1,796	1,120	...	...	0	10	6
	182	124	Kinkhad	...	1,812	735	...	...	...	...	1,846	802	...	1,796	1,120	...	...	...	...	1,796	1,120	...	...	0	10	6
	181	125	Kinkhad	...	1,812	735	...	...	...	...	1,846	802	...	1,796	1,120	...	...	...	...	1,796	1,120	...	...	0	10	6
	181	126	Kinkhad	...	1,812	735	...	...	...	...	1,846	802	...	1,796	1,120	...	...	...	...	1,796	1,120	...	...	0	10	6
	258	127	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	178	128	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	217	129	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	324	130	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
Basin.	324	131	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	324	132	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	324	133	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	324	134	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	324	135	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	324	136	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	324	137	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	324	138	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	324	139	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	324	140	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
Basin.	324	141	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	324	142	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	324	143	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	324	144	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	324	145	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	324	146	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	324	147	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	324	148	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	324	149	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	324	150	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
Basin.	324	151	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	324	152	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	324	153	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	324	154	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	324	155	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	324	156	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	324	157	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	324	158	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	324	159	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6
	324	160	Kondale Jhamre	...	1,714	831	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,153	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,705	1,495	...	...	0	10	6

Station	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356
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F. W. FRANCIS,

**Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.**

FROM

F. W. A. PRIDEAUX, Esq.,

OFFICIATING DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,

Basim District,

TO

THE COMMISSIONER,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

Dated Basim, the 3rd July 1900.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 5828, dated the 1st June 1900, I have the honour to return the proof copy of the Report on the Revision Settlement of the Basim taluq.

2. With regard to the remarks concerning the Risod tank given in paragraph 7 of the report, I give below the actual area irrigated from the Risod tank during the last ten years :—

				Acres.
1889-90	...	...	...	31
1890-91	...	...	...	176
1891-92	...	...	...	124
1892-93	...	...	...	89
1893-94	...	...	...	174
1894-95	...	...	...	66
1895-96	...	...	...	91
1896-97	...	...	...	82
1897-98	...	...	...	66
1898-99	...	...	...	41

The tanks at Risod and Wakad have been improved lately.

3. A new road is being constructed from Risod to Malegaon jagir on the present Public Works Department Akola-Basim road ; this, when finished, will place Risod, a place of considerable trade, in direct communication with Akola, and with the Khandwa-Akola-Basim-Hingoli Railway when constructed.

4. Cotton ginning factories have been established at Basim and Medsi, and a new cotton market has been established at Basim.

5. Paragraph 30 of the Director's report shows a large increase in the amount of land cultivated. The transfer between unculturable and culturable areas is due to large areas being shown by the former survey as unculturable, much of which land has since been brought under cultivation, and some under forests. Paragraph 21 of Major Elphinstone's report shows a large area as unculturable waste. Part of this land was made into large block numbers and not assessed. Since the survey much of this land has been broken up into fields, assessed, and given out for cultivation. Part of the culturable waste has also gone into forest.

6. As regards the proposed groups and revised assessment, I have no objection to offer except as regards the 25 villages mentioned in paragraph 37. I would suggest that these villages be treated in the same manner as directed for

certain villages in the Mehkar taluq by the Government of India in their letter No. ¹⁷⁸¹₂₆₀₋₂₂ dated 29th August 1898, to the Resident. Many of the villages situated in the northern half of the second group possess some of the best land in the taluq, and when the road from Risod to Malegaon has been made, the villages will be better off as regards communication with the Basim-Hingoli road than some of the villages of the first group. It may, however, be years before this road is bridged, and at present during the rains these villages find it difficult to get their produce on to a main road.

7. It will take the taluq, in my opinion, five normal years to recover from the effects of the present famine. I estimate that about one-third of the cattle in the taluq have died, and the new rates should, I think, be introduced from 1907-08.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. W. A. PRIDEAUX,

Officiating Deputy Commissioner,

Basim District.



No. 3062, dated Hyderabad Residency, the 15th August 1900.

From—W. E. Jardine, Esq., Secretary for Berar to the Resident,
To—The Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 951, dated the 12th June 1900 and connected papers, regarding the revision settlement of the Basim taluq.

2. The Officiating Resident is unwilling without stronger reasons than have so far been adduced to recommend to the Government of India a scheme which provides for an eventual increase of assessment in 22 and 3 villages in group I of a hundred per cent. and upwards.

3. I am therefore to enquire what view you and the Director of Land Records and Agriculture would take of revised proposals relegating these 25 villages to group II as suggested in the table appended to this letter, and to request that the figures in that table may be checked and corrected and the table submitted complete with percentages as indicated therein.

4. As the adoption of a scheme revised in the manner stated in the preceding paragraph involves some departure from the principle of uniformity, it would perhaps be desirable in that event to explain that a lenient view has been taken and a lighter assessment imposed in these villages than the circumstances actually warrant as an act of grace, and that at the end of the 30 years of this settlement the rates for these villages will, unless something unforeseen occurs, be levelled up to the highest dry-crop rate to which the most favoured portions of the taluq may then be assessed. In this suggestion also I am to invite an expression of your opinion and the Director's.

5. Finally, I am to enquire when your reply to this reference may be expected, as in the event of its delay being considerable the Resident may, if you have no objection to urge to that course, prefer to submit the rest of your proposals at once, as they are for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

ENCLOSURE TO BERAR SECRETARY'S LETTER No. 3062, DATED 15TH AUGUST 1900.

Old rate.	No. of villages.	Proposed temporary rate.	Percentage of increase.	Proposed final rate.	Percentage of increase.
<i>Group I.</i>					
Bs. a. p.		Bs. a. p.		Bs. a. p.	
1 8 0	29	1 12 0	16·7	1 12 0	16·7
1 4 0	77	1 12 0	36·0	1 12 0	36·0
1 1 0	117	1 8 0	36·4	1 12 0	
		Total temporary percentage ...		Total final percentage ...	
<i>Group II.</i>					
1 8 0	1	1 8 0	— 4·8	1 8 0	— 4·8
1 4 0	9	1 8 0	21·7	1 8 0	21·7
1 1 0	43	1 8 0	37·9	1 8 0	37·9
0 14 0	22	1 4 0		1 8 0	
0 12 0	3	1 4 0		1 8 0	
		Total temporary percentage ...		Total final percentage ...	
<i>Group III.</i>					
1 4 0	1	1 2 0	— 7·1	1 2 0	— 7·1
1 1 0	3	1 2 0	3·4	1 2 0	3·4
0 14 0	16	1 2 0	17·8	1 2 0	17·8
		Total temporary percentage ...		Total final percentage ...	
		Total temporary percentage for taluq..		Total final percentage for taluq	
Total increase of assessment in the taluq ... Rs.					

Endorsement No. 1252-R., dated Amraoti, the 31st August 1900, by J. A. Crawford, Esq., Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, on letter No. 1441, dated the 27th August 1900, from F. W. Francis, Esq., Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to his address.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary for Berar to the Resident with reference to his letter No. 3062, dated the 15th August 1900, the enclosure of which is returned.

2. The Commissioner agrees in all respects with the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and would submit that the alterations proposed in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Secretary's letter are neither necessary nor expedient.

No. 1441, dated the 27th August 1900.

From—F. W. Francis, Esq., Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

To—The Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 1439 of the 19th instant giving cover to letter No. 3062, dated the 15th August 1900, from the Secretary for Berar to the Resident to your address, on the subject of the rates to be applied at the revision settlement to certain villages of the Basim taluq, and to submit the following remarks on the proposals contained in that letter.

2. The villages concerned are 25 in number, 22 of which were formerly rated at 14 annas and the remaining 3 at 12 annas, and my proposals were to assess these villages at Rs. 1-4-0 for the first 15 years and at Rs. 1-12-0, the rate of the first group of the taluq, from the commencement of the 16th year of the new lease. The Officiating Resident would prefer to relegate these villages to group II, whereby they would not be increased beyond Rs. 1-8-0 unless stronger reasons can be adduced for their retention in the first group.

3. In paragraph 86 of my report on the Basim taluq I showed that two of these villages, Amani and Hivra, had evidently been mistakenly rated at 14 annas instead of at Rs. 1-4-0 at the original settlement, since they are surrounded by villages more highly assessed. Had this mistake been discovered at any time during the current lease, it could have been rectified, and in my opinion it should not in any way affect the present settlement; these villages have enjoyed an immunity from assessment for the past 30 years solely through an accident, and no complaint could be made were they at once raised to the rate of Rs. 1-12-0, which will be imposed from the commencement of the new lease on the villages adjoining them. But for 15 years they will be rated at Rs. 1-4-0, and are thus, even under my proposals, being leniently treated beyond their deserts.

Another village is that of Brahmanwada, two miles from Medsi, and in immediate proximity to the Basim-Akola road; it is situated between two blocks of villages rated at Rs. 1-1-0, and enjoys advantages superior to most villages of the taluq. This village can well bear the rate of Rs. 1-12-0, and there seems no necessity to moderate it; the percentage of increase under my proposals is 85·8.

4. The remaining villages are those in the south-east corner of the taluq, and it is difficult to understand why they should have been so lowly assessed at the original settlement unless it is that they originally belonged to the Pusad taluq. At any rate the construction of the Pusad and Hingcli high roads has completely altered their conditions and placed them in a decidedly advantageous position. Whilst reducing them to the second group at Rs. 1-8-0 in order to lower the percentage of increase, the Resident desires to explain in forwarding the report that the assessment is lighter than circumstances warrant, and has been lowered merely as an act of grace. I think it has possibly been overlooked that the construction of the roads by which these villages have benefited is by no means an improvement of recent date. I believe I am correct in stating that for the past 15 years at least these villages have enjoyed their present advantages. By the time that they come under the rate of Rs. 1-12-0 under my proposals a full settlement term of 30 years will have expired since their condition was improved, and on this score alone they will not be entitled to further leniency.

5. As regards the percentage of increase under the rate of Rs. 1-12-0, it varies from 75·1 to 97·1 in the case of the 22 villages originally rated at 14 annas, and is 133·6, 143·3 and 147·0 respectively in the 3 villages assessed at 12 annas (See column 26 of Appendix O). The difference of 2 annas in the original rate has the effect of raising the figure of increase more than 50 per cent. In dealing with such small sums as 12 and 14 annas the percentage increases rise very rapidly, and it is hardly fair to judge settlement proposals solely through them. The actual effect of the settlement as expressed in the incidence per acre should rather be studied. The average assessment per acre under the rate of Rs. 1-12-0 is 12 annas and 1 pie for the 22 villages, and only 10 annas in the case of the 3 villages. (The

2-441—[G.C.F.]

figures are obtained from columns 21 and 22 of Appendix O.) Thus, although the percentage increase for the latter appears enormous and considerably heavier than the former, the assessment will be actually less under the same rate. Considering that these villages are situated at an average distance of only 10 miles from Basim, with which market they have good connection by high roads, we cannot be said to be treating them harshly in demanding payments of only 10 and 12 annas per acre; and these payments do not come into force for another 15 years.

6. In bringing these villages into the second group, the departure from the principle of uniformity is acknowledged in paragraph 4 of the Secretary's letter. The main object kept in view in revising a settlement is to equalise rates as far as possible where conditions of villages are similar; this object is defeated if any change in the rates of these 25 villages be made, and the result will be considerable inequality in assessments in the south-east corner of the taluq.

7. The table received with the Secretary's letter has been completed and is returned herewith. It will be noticed that the percentage of increase on the 3 villages formerly rated at 12 annas is still in excess of one hundred notwithstanding the reduction to the second group.

Old rate.	No. of villages.	Proposed temporary rate.	Percentage of increase.	Proposed final rate.	Percentage of increase.
<i>Group I.</i>					
Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1 8 0	29	1 12 0	16·7	1 12 0	16·7
1 4 0	77	1 12 0	36·0	1 12 0	36·0
1 1 0	117	1 8 0	36·4	1 12 0	57·0
		Total temporary percentage ...	32·7	Total final percentage ...	42·5
<i>Group II.</i>					
1 8 0	1	1 8 0	— 4·8	1 8 0	— 4·8
1 4 0	9	1 8 0	21·7	1 8 0	21·7
1 1 0	43	1 8 0	37·9	1 8 0	37·9
0 14 0	22	1 4 0	37·9	1 8 0	62·1
0 12 0	8	1 4 0	76·7	1 8 0	108·5
		Total temporary percentage ...	33·1	Total final percentage ...	38·3
<i>Group III.</i>					
1 4 0	1	1 2 0	— 7·1	1 2 0	— 7·1
1 1 0	3	1 2 0	3·4	1 2 0	3·4
0 14 0	16	1 2 0	17·8	1 2 0	17·8
		Total temporary percentage ...	15·8	Total final percentage ...	15·8
		Total temporary percentage for taluq...	32·1	Total final percentage for taluq...	40·4

Total increase of assessment in the taluq ... Rs. 1,19,204.
Difference on original proposals ... Rs. 3,822.

Berar Office.

No. 540 of 1900.

FROM

W. E. JARDINE, Esq.,

SECRETARY FOR BERAR TO THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Dated Hyderabad Residency, the 16th November 1900.

SIR,

I am directed to submit, for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, two letters from the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, regarding the revision of the settlement of the Mangrul taluq of the Basim district. These letters are numbered 1474-C. and 1549-C., and dated the 10th of September and October 1900 respectively, and are accompanied by copies of their enclosures.

2. The Resident concurs with the Commissioner and the Director of Land Records and Agriculture that the Mangrul taluq may be divided into three groups with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0, Rs. 1-8-0, and Rs. 1-2-0 respectively, and recommends the acceptance of the proposals made by Mr. Francis in paragraphs 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, and 42 of his report. The new rates should in ordinary course be announced before the 31st July 1902 and be payable in the spring of 1903, but the Resident thinks with the Commissioner that their enforcement should be subject to a report in 1902 as to whether the taluq has sufficiently recovered from the effects of famine to warrant such a step.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. E. JARDINE,

Secretary for Berar.

CAMP No. 1474 of 1900.

FROM

J. A. CRAWFORD, Esq.,

Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

TO

THE SECRETARY FOR BERAR TO THE RESIDENT,

Hyderabad.

Dated the 10th September 1900.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the accompanying report (together with two maps), in which Mr. Francis, the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, submits proposals for the revision settlement of the Mangrul taluq. The report is dated the 13th July, but the revised proof reached me on the 31st August. A copy of the remarks made on the report by Mr. Prideaux, acting Deputy Commissioner of Basim, will follow. He has no objection to the Director's proposals.

2. The Mangrul taluq was not in existence at the time of the first settlement. It has an area of only 635 square miles, and consists chiefly of villages which used to be in the taluqs of Basim and Darwha. There are 225 Government villages, of which 219 came under settlement in or before the year 1873-74. As in the Basim taluq, the current settlement may be said to end two years hence: the revised rates should in ordinary course be announced before the 31st July 1902, and should be payable in the spring of 1903.

3. Paragraph 4 of the report shows that the field work of the revision process was somewhat less partial than usual; and a brief general description of the taluq is given in paragraph 5. The chief features in its cultivation may be shown as follows:—

Jowari	...	95,874 acres	} Kharif.
Cotton	...	75,897 "	
Tur	...	5,576 "	
Rice	...	3,739 "	
Others	...	11,150 "	} Rabi.
Wheat	...	5,195 "	
Gram	...	3,145 "	
Others	...	3,419 "	
Annual fallows	...	21,974	
Area under irrigation (from wells).		2,074	
Total		2,28,043 acres.	

The *rabi* and the irrigated crops are unimportant in Mangrul, and the area of fallows is proportionately smaller than in Basim.

4. Communications are referred to in paragraph 9 of the report. The Mangrul traffic goes to Karinja; and the great improvement effected during the term of the expiring settlement is the bridged and metalled road connecting Basim with Karinja, which passes through the Mangrul taluq. The figures in paragraphs 13 to 16 indicate substantial progress. Cultivation has extended by 18,536 acres; and, on reading paragraph 13 with paragraph 29 of the report, it will be seen that the culturable area available for occupation is really 4,719 acres of poor land assessed at Rs. 1,348. The number of wells has risen by more than 50 per cent.; but the area thus irrigated has only

increased by 333 acres. The value of land appears to be much the same as in the adjacent taluqs of Basim and Murtizapur; and the letting rate is shown to be rather higher in Mangrul. With reference to prices, the position is as in Basim; and the revenue under the present settlement has evidently been paid with ease. In short, the case for raising the assessment in Mangrul rests upon the same general grounds as in Basim, Mehkar and other taluqs which have come under revision.

5. The present grouping and rates of the Mangrul villages correspond with those of the first settlement in Basim. The basis of this grouping was accessibility to local markets; and the rates (which are also in force in the Darwha taluq) are as follows:—

				Rs.	s.	p.
Group I.—	12 villages having a maximum dry-crop rate of...			1	8	0
" II.—	80 do do			...	1	4 0
" III.—	114 do do			...	1	1 0
" IV.—	16 do do			...	0	14 0
	<u>222*</u>					

* Paragraph 31 of the report shows that there are three other villages transferred from the Akola and Murtizapur taluqs.

The basis of the proposed new grouping is position in respect of the metalled road connecting the Mangrul taluq with the important market town of Karinja; and the new rates are those which have been lately sanctioned in the revision settlement of Mehkar and recommended for Basim. The results in Mangrul are shown below:—

				Rs.	s.	p.
Group I.—	116 villages having a maximum dry-crop rate of			1	12	0
" II.—	91 do do			1	8	0
" III.—	18 do do			1	2	0

For 51 villages in the present group III which will fall into the new group I, and for 1 village in the present group IV which will fall into the new group II, progressive assessments are recommended for reasons which seem to me right. The Director's proposals would result in an eventual increase of Rs. 43,683 or 35 per cent. in the revenue demand.

6. The Mangrul taluq having been made up of villages taken from four other taluqs, there is some difficulty in working out the incidence of the first assessment according to groups, but the figures in the following comparative statement are believed to be correct:—

Taluq.	First assessment.					Revised assessment.				
	Group.	No. of vil-lages.	Maxi-mum dry-crop rate.	Rate per acre culti-vated (occupied).	Rate per acre waste (unoccu-pied).	Group.	No. of vil-lages.	Maxi-mum dry-crop rate.	Rate per acre culti-vated (occupied).	Rate per acre waste (unoccu-pied).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Basim ...	I	30	Rs. a. 1 8	Rs. a. p. 0 13 4	Rs. a. p. 0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...
	II	87	1 4	0 10 6	0 5 8	I	348	1 12	0 13 9	0 5 3
	III	163	1 1	0 8 7	0 4 6	II	53	1 8	0 11 10	...
	IV	38	0 14	0 6 2	0 3 4	III	20	1 2	0 6 8	0 3 8
	V	3	0 12	0 4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		<u>321</u>					<u>321</u>			
Mangrul ...	I	1	1 10	0 13 6	0 11 10	...	...	...	...	...
	II	12	1 8	0 13 10	0 6 1	I	116	1 12	0 13 5	0 5 11
	III	1	1 7	0 15 0	0 5 5	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	1	1 6	0 14 7	0 4 1	II	92	1 8	0 9 5	0 4 7
	V	80	1 4	0 10 8	0 5 2	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	114	1 1	0 8 3	0 4 4	III	20	1 2	0 6 6	0 3 5
	VII	16	0 14	0 5 7	0 3 6	...	...	...	...	...
		<u>†235</u>					<u>228†</u>			

† Three villages now included in class A forests have to be added to 225. See paragraph 2 of the report.

Thus the incidence of the revised assessment in Mangrul would be slightly lower than in Basim. The general incidence of the assessment on dry-crop land in Mangrul is 7 annas 5 pies under the current settlement, and 10 annas 10 pies under the proposed revision.

7. I agree in paragraphs 35, 36, 38 and 42 of the report relating to reservations on account of railway extension, wells, rice land and *jagirs*. Paragraph 41 is correct except that the word "permanently" should be struck out. The *izara* villages referred to have been separately settled for 30 years; and it may be noted that the maximum dry-crop rates sanctioned for them in 1894 by the Resident (Mr. Plowden) were Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 1-4-0, the villages being regarded as coming, not under a revised, but under an original settlement.

8. In Mangrul, as in Basim and other taluqs, it would be necessary to consider the effects of the present severe famine before actually enforcing the proposals for raising the revenue which are now submitted for approval.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. A. CRAWFORD,

Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.



From—F. W. Francis, Esq., Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

To—The Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government my proposals for the revision settlement of the Mangrul taluq of the Basim district.

2. When the original settlement took place the Mangrul taluq had not been created, the majority of the villages now reported upon being at that time contained in the Basim taluq; Mangrul has since been formed by the transfer of the following villages:—

156 villages from the Basim taluq; 12 of these villages had been received by Basim from the Akola and Murtizapur taluqs, and were again transferred to Mangrul.

10 villages from the Pusad taluq of the Basim district.

86 villages from the Darwaha taluq of the Wun district.

1 village from the Akola taluq.

Total ... 253

Of these, 25 villages are alienated, 20 being izara villages leased under the waste land rules of 1865, and 5 being jagirs; three Government villages are included in reserved forests, class A, so that this report and its appendices deal with 225 villages only.

The names of the alienated villages are as follows:—

Izaras.—Wadgaon, Saidalapur, Ambapur, Amkinhi, Karpe, Ganamgaon, Gosta, Chikhlagad, Gogaldari, Junevani, Pimpalgaon, Phul-umri, Borvhe, Borvhe Khurd, Rahati, Rohne, Wadgaon, Barde, Sakerdoho, Salambe.

Jagirs.—Golvadi, Belkhed, Yekambe, Lavan, Var.

3. The 225 Government villages were originally settled in the following years:—

1 village in 1867-68.	1 village in 1877-78.
12 villages in 1870-71.	1 do 1881-82.
185 do 1872-73.	1 do 1884-85.
71 do 1873-74.	1 do 1887-88.
1 village in 1875-76.	1 do 1895-96.

In 185 villages the present lease will expire on the 31st July 1902, and in the case of the 13 villages brought under settlement in earlier years the lease might be allowed to run till the same date; the revised rates should be announced throughout the whole taluq early in 1902, and they would then be payable in 148 villages in the revenue year 1902-03, and in the remaining 77 villages in the next succeeding year.

4. The Mangrul taluq being of a more hilly nature than the actual plain taluqs of Berar, it was thought advisable to test the accuracy of the original measurements; accordingly two villages in broken country were personally selected by me, and the whole of the survey numbers in them were entirely remeasured. The result was very satisfactory, proving that reliance might be placed on the old work, which was accordingly confirmed throughout the taluq. New rice lands, wherever met with, were measured and reclassified both for soil and water, and the water classification of old rice lands was also examined and corrected where changes had necessitated a revaluation. The soil classification of dry crop lands was personally tested by me in ten villages, and I was satisfied that the standard of work was good and fit for confirmation. Only one survey party was engaged on the revision operations which were commenced in October 1898 and finished in February 1899.

5. The taluq is very compact in shape, having an average length and breadth of some 25 miles. It is the most easterly of the three taluqs of the Basim Collectorate, and on the north touches both the Akola and Amraoti districts; on the east it is bounded by the Darwaha taluq of the Wun district, whilst the Pusad taluq lies to the south and Basim forms the boundary on the western border. The northern half of the taluq consists of an undulating table-land containing black soil of a productive nature, but very variable in depth; a sharp and well defined drop leads to the Arnaoti valley, which opens out considerably as the eastern boundary is approached, and contains deep black soil of a rich description. The southern portion of the taluq is mountainous and rugged, soils being mostly poor and shallow and communications difficult; there are one or two passes through the hills leading southwards, but there is no traffic of importance in this direction. The present taluq contains an area of 635 square miles.

6. There are no rivers of any significance in Mangrul; both the Aran and Arnaoti rise within the taluq, but have not attained important dimensions before reaching the border. Water is, however, plentiful below the surface, and is easily reached when wells are sunk.

Rivers.

7. The rainfall for the last ten years in Mangrul and in the adjoining taluqs of Basim and Darwha on the west and east is given in appendix A.

Rainfall—Appendix A.

Notwithstanding the inclusion of the figures for the disastrous year 1899, when the rainfall was less than half the normal amount, the average for the past ten years stands at 34 inches. This should be more than sufficient for the cultivation of either early or late crops, provided the fall be timely and evenly distributed. The deficiency of the rainfall in Berar during the last five years is most marked in the Mangrul table; the average fall for the five years 1890 to 1894 is 45.55 inches, whilst that of the succeeding five years amounts to only 29.11 inches, or little more than half the former figure. A great scarcity of water has prevailed during the past hot weather, and a plentiful rainfall during the coming monsoon is much needed to replenish the water-supply and put fresh life into the springs on which the wells are dependent.

8. Appendix B is a record of the average for the last five years of the areas devoted to the cultivation of the crops therein specified; the following

Crops—Appendix B.

table is a summary of the appendix, and shows the proportion in which the chief crops are grown:—

	Kharif.	Rabi.
Cereals—Jowari 42, rice 1.6, wheat 2.3	43.6	2.3
Pulses—Tur 2.5, urid .9, mung .3, gram 1.4, lakh .7		
masur .1	3.7	2.2
Fibres—Cotton 33.8, hemp .3	33.6	..
Oilseeds—Sesamum 1.2, karhala .8, linseed .6 ..	2.0	.6
Garden crops .2 .. ..	.2	..
Miscellaneous crops—Chillies .4, tobacco .1, others 1.7 ..	2.1	.1
	90.4	
Fallow	9.6	
Total	100.0	

Jowari covers an area of 95,874 acres, and cotton is annually cultivated to the extent of 75,897 acres; by the side of these the remainder sink into insignificance, the only crops in excess of an annual area of 5,000 acres being wheat and tur; rabi, or winter crops, form an exceedingly small proportion of the total area in occupation, amounting to only 5 per cent.; the figures are the average of the last five years, and, as I have shown above, these have all been years of short rainfall unfavourable to rabi cultivation; under improved conditions a somewhat larger area might possibly be devoted to the growth of wheat and linseed; but, as a rule, the soils of the taluq are more suitable to kharif than to rabi cultivation. Annual fallows amount to 21,974 acres, or 9.6 per cent. of the whole, showing a lower figure than in the adjoining taluq of Basim.

9. The traffic of the Mangrul taluq is mainly in the direction of the large town of Karinja, situated 11 miles from the northern border, whence connection with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Murtizapur

Communications.

is obtained by a high road 20 miles in length. The main artery of communication is the bridged and metalled road from Basim to Karinja, running for 20 miles within the taluq and passing through the head-quarter station. This road, which is maintained by the Public Works Department, has been constructed since the original settlement, and has effected a great improvement in communications. The old trunk road from Jalna to Nagpur, also leading to Karinja, serves the most northern villages of the taluq. A large amount of traffic from Digras in the adjoining Darwha taluq to Karinja passes by country road along the eastern boundary through the villages of Manora, Kapte, and Injhor. In the northern half of the taluq communications from village to village are easy, the country being open; further south the traffic is confined to the chief tracts shown on the map, the hills forming obstacles to free intercommunication of villages.

10. Markets are held once a week at 17 villages within the taluq. The most important

Markets—Appendix C.

is that of Shelu Khurd in the north-west; being situated on the old high road, it has held its own as a trade centre, and articles to the value of some Rs. 7,000 change hands weekly. Mangrul does a weekly business of about Rs. 4,500, and sales at Belkhed and Kothari are also considerable. The remainder are chiefly of local importance, attended mostly by villagers living in their immediate vicinity. The large market town of Karinja is easily accessible from all the northernmost villages of the taluq, and is much frequented for the disposal of field produce.

11. Manufactures are not of importance, and, as usual in Berar, are limited to the production of coarse cloth and blankets. The number of hand-

Manufactures—Appendix D.

gins for separating the cotton seed from the fibre is said to be 2,472. One ginning factory has been established in the taluq, but most of the cotton is carted to Karinja for cleaning purposes. Details regarding the number of oil presses, shops, looms, &c., will be found in appendix D.

12. Annual fairs are held at seven villages, the chief being that of Mangrul Pir; it is estimated that some 5,000 people attend it for several days,

Fairs.

and that trade to the extent of nearly two lakhs of rupees is transacted, but I dare say that there is some exaggeration in this statement. The fair at Pahora is mostly attractive to Brinjars, who assemble to worship at a celebrated shrine of their community situated in that village.

13. The following table dealing with the agricultural statistics given in appendix E contrasts the condition of the taluq as it stood at the time of the original settlement with its present state. The figures for population and houses are those of the general census of 1867 and 1891:—

	1872-73.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent.
Population ...	56,823	76,160	19,337	...	34.0
Houses ...	11,852	14,998	3,146	...	26.5
Agricultural cattle ...	17,609	23,334	5,725	...	32.5
Cows and buffaloes ...	31,102	43,972	12,870	...	41.4
Sheep and goats ...	8,795	9,426	631	...	7.2
Carts...	1,255	3,130	1,875	...	149.4
Horses and ponies ...	1,259	1,167	...	92	— 7.8
Wells...	1,633	2,505	872	...	58.4
Cultivation and acres ...	225,243	243,779	18,536	...	8.2

14. These figures point to a general and substantial increase in prosperity during the lease. Population has increased by 34 per cent., and now stands at 120 to the square mile; this is much lower than in Basim, but the Mangrul taluq contains a larger proportion of hill lands. Houses, milch cattle, and sheep and goats are all more numerous, and the increase in the valuable property represented by carts and wells is particularly marked, the former having more than doubled in number.

Cultivation has extended by 18,536 acres, and there now remain 9,400 acres to be taken up; but this is mostly land of a very poor description (see paragraph 29).

Agricultural stock have increased by 35.5 per cent., and there is now one pair of bullocks to every 19.2 acres of cultivated land as shown below:—

	Acres,
Government occupied and inam land ...	245,931
Deduct 9.6 per cent. of fallow (appendix B) ...	21,974
	<u>223,957</u>
Divided by 11,667 pairs of bullocks ...	<u>19.2</u>

15. I have re-arranged in the tables given below the statistics above quoted according to the three groups of villages into which I propose to divide the taluq for the purposes of the revised assessment. The results are as follows:—

Group I.—116 villages.

	1872-73.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent.
Population ...	33,113	39,901	6,788	...	20.5
Houses ...	6,979	8,000	1,021	...	14.6
Agricultural cattle ...	9,679	12,173	2,494	...	25.8
Cows and buffaloes ...	16,527	21,441	4,914	...	29.7
Sheep and goats ...	5,804	4,923	...	881	— 15.2
Carts...	757	1,626	869	...	114.8
Horses and ponies ...	765	543	...	222	— 29.0
Wells...	995	1,420	425	...	42.7

Group II.—91 villages.

	1872-73.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent.
Population ...	20,199	28,650	8,451	...	41.8
Houses ...	4,256	5,548	1,292	...	30.4
Agricultural cattle ...	6,732	8,957	2,225	...	33.1
Cows and buffaloes ...	10,753	16,385	5,632	...	52.4
Sheep and goats ...	2,856	3,693	837	...	29.3
Carts...	464	1,096	632	...	136.2
Horses and ponies ...	408	521	113	...	27.7
Wells...	484	832	348	...	71.9

Group III.—18 villages.

	1872-73.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent.
Population ...	3,511	7,609	4,098	...	116.7
Houses ...	617	1,450	833	...	135.0
Agricultural cattle ...	1,198	2,204	1,006	...	84.0
Cows and buffaloes ...	3,822	6,146	2,324	...	60.8
Sheep and goats ...	135	810	675	...	500.0
Carts... ...	34	408	374	...	1100.0
Horses and ponies..	86	103	17	...	19.8
Wells... ...	154	253	99	...	64.8

I invite attention to these figures merely with the object of showing that the enhanced prosperity indicated by the general statement has not been confined to any one part, but has been more or less evenly distributed. Progress has been material throughout the taluq, and it is gratifying to find that even the poorest villages, those of the third group, are in no way behind the others in this respect.

16.—The information regarding schools has been furnished by the Educational Department, and shows that there are 20 Government schools attended by an average of 517 boys; there is also one school for girls, at which 55 pupils receive instruction. The number of private schools is 82, in which a further number of 303 boys are undergoing education. There were only 8 schools in existence at the time of the original statement, and the education of the agricultural classes now receives much more attention.

17. From the statistics embodied in appendices H to L, some information regarding the value of land in the Mangrul taluq may be gathered. The usual system was followed in compiling the figures of these statements; 10 per cent. of the villages of the taluq, inclusive of all villages of importance, were selected by me and all transactions in land of the last five years were abstracted from the records of the Registration Department. Care was taken to exclude all cases in which houses or any property other than land were involved.

18. In five cases of sales of land in accordance with a court decree, 102 acres assessed at Rs. 70-8-0, or 11 annas and 1 pie per acre, were sold for Rs. 694, or Rs. 6-12-10 per acre, equivalent to 10 times the survey assessment.

19. There are 136 cases of sales of land by private contract, in which 3,025 acres assessed at Rs. 1,577-12-0, or 8 annas and 4 pies per acre, were sold for Rs. 25,676, or Rs. 8-8-0 per acre, equal to 16 times the Government assessment.

20. In 43 cases of simple mortgage, 1,258 acres assessed at Rs. 715, or 9 annas and 1 pie per acre, were mortgaged for a total sum of Rs. 10,505, or Rs. 8-5-7 per acre, equivalent to 15 times the Government assessment.

21. There were 64 cases of mortgage with possession of the land, in which 1,553 acres assessed at Rs. 854, or 8 annas and 10 pies per acre, were mortgaged for Rs. 14,318, or Rs. 9-3-6 per acre, equivalent to 17 times the Government assessment.

22. Land was leased in 52 cases, in which 1,575 acres assessed at Rs. 854, or 8 annas and 8 pies per acre, were sub-let for Rs. 2,954, or Rs. 1-14-0 per acre, or 3½ times the Government assessment.

23. In the following table the value of land in the Mangrul taluq, as shown in the above statistics, is contrasted with that in the Basim and Murtizapur taluqs, the figures in all cases being expressed in multiples of the survey assessment:—

Name of taluq.	Sales by court.	Ordinary sales.	Simple mortgages.	Mortgages with possession.	Leases.
Basim	21	18	11	12	8
Mangrul	10	16	15	17	3½
Murtizapur	6	15	10	10	3

Mangrul suffers in no way by the comparison, and it is evident that land is looked upon as desirable property.

24. Appendices M-1 to M-4 deal with the prices of produce during the term of settlement; the local prices of jowari, wheat, and cotton having been collected in the taluq. The majority of the villages of the Mangrul taluq having been included at the former settlement in the Basim taluq, this report should be taken as supplementary to my proposals for the present Basim taluq lately submitted in this office letter Camp No. 208 of the 25th April last. In the subsequent paragraphs of this report it will be unnecessary to enter quite so fully as usual into all details, as my proposals for the revised settlement of Mangrul will agree in all respects with those submitted for Basim.

25. The figures in appendix M-1 refer to district prices generally; and are a repetition of those given in the similar appendix of the Basim report; my comments upon them will be found in paragraph 26 of that report, and it will be unnecessary to recapitulate them here.

26. The local prices of the Mangrul market will be found in appendix M-3. On comparing the figures supplied by the Tahsildar with those reported for the adjoining taluqs of Basim and Murtizapur there appeared to be considerable discrepancies, and I accordingly sent my price-current Inspector to Mangrul to enquire closely into the matter. The figures that he has obtained from the books of shop-keepers appear more trustworthy, and I prefer to rely upon them in commenting on the record of the past 30 years. Dividing the 30 years from 1870 to 1899 into three decades, the following are the average prices of wheat and jowari:—

Quantities sold per rupee in seers and decimals of a seer of 80 tolas.			
		Wheat	Jowari.
1st decade, 1870 to 1879	...	14.3	29.4
2nd do. 1880,, 1889	...	19.1	33.7
3rd do. 1890,, 1899	...	13.1	24.9

In dealing with this taluq the price of wheat need not be noticed, since the cultivation of that grain is extremely limited. The prices of jowari agree fairly well with those of the Basim market, as they should do. It cannot be said that there has been any material rise in those prices, the improvement being only about 5 seers in the rupee during the 30 years. The second decade was one of plenty, the years 1880 and 1881 giving the cheapest price of the whole period. The years 1896, 1897, and 1899, when famine prices prevailed in Berar, have been omitted in compiling the figures above quoted.

27. The value of Berar cotton in the Bombay market and in Berar generally can be gathered from appendix M-2. These figures, which were quoted for Basim, have been fully commented upon in paragraph 28 of the report on that taluq.

28. The local price of cotton in the Mangrul market will be found in appendix M-4. The Tahsildar is evidently wrong in his quotations, having probably made some mistake in calculating the rate per khandi from the local weights and prices. The figures supplied by the price-current Inspector appear fairly reliable, and tend to the conclusion that must inevitably be drawn with regard to cotton in Berar, namely, that prices have fallen during the last 30 years. The reason for the decline is to be found in the change in the character of cotton cultivation which has been remarked upon in previous reports.

29. The revenue history of the taluq is given in the ten statements of appendix N. The first four of these statements include all but six villages of the taluq, these latter being villages that have been resumed and come under settlement during the progress of the lease, and which need not be taken into account in discussing the changes that have occurred within that time. The first year for which a complete record is available is 1874-75; the area under cultivation was then 225,243 acres, producing revenue amounting to Rs. 1,18,643. By studying column 2 of the returns it will be observed that the increase in the area in occupation has been very gradual, a few hundred acres being annually taken up for cultivation; in no case has there been any retrograde movement, the land once acquired being permanently retained. By 1898-99 the cultivated area had reached 237,145 acres assessed at Rs. 1,22,537, showing an increase of 11,902 acres with a rise in revenue of Rs. 3,894. The land available for occupation in these 219 villages amounts to 4,459 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 1,280, or 4 annas and 7 pies per acre; it is probable that this area only remains unoccupied on account of the poor nature of the soil which would hardly repay the costs of cultivation in any but good years of rainfall.

The above remarks refer to the villages given in appendices N-1 to N-4; by the addition of the figures for the year 1898-99 of the remaining six villages the area now in occupation becomes 243,779 acres, and the increase in the cultivated area during the lease is 18,536 acres, and these are the figures quoted in the tabular statement in paragraph 13.

Some explanation is necessary of the large area—4,631 acres assessed at Rs. 826, or 2 annas and 10 pies per acre—shown as available for occupation in the one village referred to in appendix N-10. This village, Palodi, was originally an izara village, and was resumed in 1895-96 for non-payment of rent; it lies on the southern border of the taluq amongst a range of hills mostly reserved as Government forest. A considerable portion of its uncultivated

lands will ultimately be acquired as forests, but the area to be taken up, has not yet been fixed. The inclusion of this area—4,681 acres—in the land available for occupation has run the total for the taluq up to 9,400 acres, and gives a somewhat fallacious idea of the true state of the case, although it represents the facts as they stand at the present moment. To arrive at the real available area, the figures should be deducted leaving 4,719 acres of land assessed at Rs. 1,348 as unoccupied, but ready to be given out for cultivation.

30. The following table shows the number of cases in which notices have had to be issued for the collection of land revenue during the last six years :—

Years.	Number of villages.	Number of notices.	Number of cases in which distraint was resorted to.
1893-94	103	309	...
1894-95	90	229	6
1895-96	61	169	...
1896-97	114	333	...
1897-98	51	210	...
1898-99	110	375	...
Total	...	1,625	6

This gives an average of 271 notices and one case of distraint per annum in the 225 villages of the taluq. These figures prove that the collection of the land revenue has been accomplished with ease, even more so than in Basim; it has also been realised in full, the outstanding balances which should be entered in column 17 of the revenue history returns being non-existent.

31. From the facts enumerated in the foregoing paragraphs I come to the conclusion that in granting a new lease Government is fairly entitled to an enhanced share of the produce, and I base this conclusion on the following grounds :—

(1) Communications have been greatly improved, giving a freer access to the railway.

(2) Population has increased considerably, and with this increase wealth has accumulated as evidenced by the returns of houses, cattle, carts, and wells.

(3) Cultivation has extended till there is no valuable lands available, and the revenue has been collected with ease and regularity.

(4) Land has a good value and is regarded as desirable property.

32. The 225 villages of the new Mangrul taluq were formerly settled under the following groups and rates :—

- Original grouping and rates.
- Group I.—12 villages rated at Rs. 1-8-0.
 - Do. II.—80 villages rated at Rs. 1-4-0.
 - Do. III.—114 villages rated at Rs. 1-1-0.
 - Do. IV.—16 villages rated at Rs. 0-14-0.

The three remaining villages are the following :—Majlapur and Tarhala, transferred from the Akola taluq, and rated respectively at Rs. 1-10-0 and Rs. 1-6-0; Selu Khurd, transferred from Murtizapur after settlement, at the rate of Rs. 1-7-0.

The reasons determining the grouping are thus described by Major Elphinstone in paragraph 24 of his report on the Basim taluq: "The first group contains the large market towns and adjoining villages. The second group contains the small market towns, the villages adjoining them, and all villages within a circle of four miles from the large markets. In the third group I have placed all the remote villages, with the exception of a few villages lying within the spurs of the hills, and having an unhealthy climate, which I have placed in the fourth group." These reasons would refer to all the villages transferred from the old Basim taluq, and on looking at the original settlement report on the Darwha taluq, which has not yet come under revision, and from which also villages have been received, I find that similar reasons were held applicable in that taluq also. Both the system of grouping and the rates were introduced from the Mehkar taluq. Our settlements of the present day are based mainly on facilities for the disposal of produce, and are thus dependent on communications by road and rail; and the many improvements that have been made in the course of the last 30 years must necessitate considerable changes in the grouping of the villages for the new settlement. The map marked A accompanying this report is colored according to the old grouping, and illustrates the unequal nature of the former distribution of rates.

83. The traffic of the Mangrul taluq is all in the direction of the large town of Karinja, situated 5 miles beyond the border, and connection with the railway is established at Murtizapur at a further distance of 20 miles. The villages of this taluq are therefore very similarly situated to those of the present Basim taluq as regards distance from the line of rail, but they have the advantage of the large market of Karinja, where cotton ginning factories and presses have been established, and where produce finds a ready sale. The grouping of villages for the new settlement must therefore, as in Basim, be dependent on accessibility to the high roads leading to Karinja and the railway. There are two such roads both passing through the northern half of the taluq, which will thus constitute the first group. The line of grouping south of the main road through Mangrul follows the confines of the table-land until the village of Kothari is reached in the centre of the taluq; east of Kothari I have adhered to the old line of division so as to maintain as far as possible an equal distance from the road and avoid large enhancements of rates. The group thus formed will consist of 116 villages. The central villages of the taluq and those in the neighbourhood of the eastern border may well be placed in the second group, since they are further distant from the main road and are situated in a hilly country where communications are more difficult; these are 91 in number. The remaining 18 villages on the southern boundary lie in a country of a rugged and mountainous description, and on this account were the most lowly assessed at the previous settlement; it will be necessary now to retain them as a separate group and to continue to treat them leniently. The rates to be applied to these three groups must next be considered.

84. The whole of the villages of the new Mangrul taluq having been originally settled under similar rates to those applied to Basim, I would recommend that the proposals that I have lately submitted for the latter taluq should be extended to Mangrul. The effect will be to place the three taluqs of Mehkar, Basim, and Mangrul on the same footing as regards their revised rates, and we shall thus preserve an equality of assessments where conditions are similar.

The maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 1-12-0 will be applicable to the first group of 116 villages, and will produce an increase in assessment amounting to 41·4 per cent. These villages were formerly settled at the following rates:—

1 village at Rs. 1-10-0, 12 at Rs. 1-8-0, 1 at Rs. 1-7-0, 1 at Rs. 1-6-0, 50 at Rs. 1-4-0, and 51 villages at Rs. 1-1-0.

The 91 villages of the second group will come under the rate of Rs. 1-8-0, giving an increase on former payments of 29·2 per cent. They have hitherto been rated as follows:—

30 villages at Rs. 1-4-0, 60 at Rs. 1-1-0, and 1 village at 14 annas.

The rate of Rs. 1-2-0 will be that of the third group of 18 villages, and its application will result in an increase of assessment amounting to 14·0 per cent. The present rates are as follows:—

3 villages at Rs. 1-1-0 and 15 villages at 14 annas.

By the introduction of this grouping and the application to it of the above mentioned rates, the increase on the whole taluq will amount to 35 per cent. This is so slightly in excess of the sanctioned limit of 33 per cent., that I should have thought no further proposals were necessary were it not that the increase in the case of the first group is beyond that permissible under the Bombay settlement rules by which we are guided. I should in any case have been bound to recommend that the principles adopted by the Government of India in sanctioning the Mehkar settlement should be applied in Mangrul also, since I followed this course with regard to the Basim taluq. Under these directions all villages of the old third group formerly assessed at Rs. 1-1-0, now falling into the first group rated at Rs. 1-12-0, should for the first 15 years of the lease not be raised higher than Rs. 1-8-0. It will be seen from the table given below that this alteration not only brings the first group within sanctioned limits, but also reduces the percentage increase on the whole taluq to 30·0 for the first 15 years.

There is one village in the present second group formerly rated at 14 annas that is now raised to Rs. 1-8-0, and becomes liable to an increase of 60·2 per cent. The inclusion of this village in the second group is inevitable since it lies amongst others more highly rated, and should for the last 30 years have borne the same rate of assessment as the neighbouring villages. For this village I propose a rate of Rs. 1-4-0 for the first 15 years, reducing the increase to 32·7 per cent.

The effect of these proposals is shown in the following table:—

Old rate.	Number of villages.	Final rate.	Proposed temporary rate.	Percentage of increase.
<i>Group I.</i>				
Rs. a p.		Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	
1 10 0	1	1 12 0	...	7.5
1 8 0	12	1 12 0	...	11.5
1 7 0	1	1 12 0	...	21.7
1 6 0	1	1 12 0	...	16.7
1 4 0	50	1 12 0	...	86.1
1 1 0	51	1 12 0	1 8 0	38.7
Increase on the group				... 32.7
<i>Group II.</i>				
1 4 0	80	1 8 0	...	19.1
1 1 0	60	1 8 0	...	34.7
0 14 0	1	1 8 0	1 4 0	32.7
Increase on the group				... 29.1
<i>Group III.</i>				
1 1 0	9	1 2 0	...	3.1
0 14 0	15	1 2 0	...	17.5
Increase on the group				... 14.0
Percentage increase on the whole taluq				... 30.0

Under these proposals 65 villages of the first group, 90 of the second group, and the 18 villages of the third group, or 173 villages in all, can be settled permanently for the full term of the new lease, and temporary settlements will be applicable to 52 villages only.

35. There appears to be no prospect of any railway extension within the limits of the Mangrul taluq, and the line passing through Basim is not likely to affect the traffic of Mangrul. The nearest station would be the town of Basim, distant over 20 miles from Mangrul, and the journey by rail from Basim to Akola will be 50 miles. With the large market of Karinja available at 15 miles distance, and connection with the railway at Murtizapur possible, as it is, by a 35-mile road journey, it is extremely unlikely that traffic will be diverted in the direction of the new line; the latter will not benefit the cultivators of the Mangrul taluq to any appreciable extent, and on this account I do not think it necessary to make any reservation regarding enhancement of rates on account of railway extension during the currency of the new lease.

36. Garden lands irrigated from wells were formerly assessed at Rs. 4 as a maximum rate in all villages of the first and second groups, and at Rs. 3 in the lower groups; there were formerly 1,819 acres of these lands producing an assessment of Rs. 5,177. Under the system sanctioned for our revision settlements these lands will now be assessed at the maximum dry crop rate of the groups to which they will in future belong. This area now stands at 1,741 acres, and will produce a sum of Rs. 2,881, and there will thus be a loss on garden lands of Rs. 2,296. Lands irrigated from well sunk since the original settlement will be treated in all respects as dry crop lands, and no extra assessment will be imposed on account of water.

Patasthal bagait.

37. There are no lands irrigated by channel from streams (*patasthal bagait*) in this taluq.

38. Rice lands were formerly assessed under a maximum combined soil and water rate of Rs. 6 per acre, and I would recommend the confirmation of this rate in accordance with the principles followed in all revised taluqs. Hitherto the area of 1,152 acres of rice lands have brought in revenue amounting to Rs. 2,196; the present area of 1,676 acres will produce Rs. 2,987, or Rs. 1-12-6 per acre.

Revenue under the new settlement.

39. The following statement compiled from appendix O shows the amount of revenue that will accrue under the proposed rates :—

District.	Name of taluq.	Class.	Maximum dry crop rates.	Number of villages.	By former survey.		By revision survey.						Per-centage of in-crease.	Differ-ence on occupied land.
					Government occupied land.		Government occupied land.		Government unoccupied land.		Total.			
					Acres.	Assess-ment.	Acres.	Assess-ment.	Acres.	Assess-ment.	Acres.	Assess-ment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bachin.	Mangrol.	I.	1	116	119,169	70,728	119,131	1,00,017	528	195	119,657	1,00,212	41.4	29,290
		II.	1	91	98,920	44,933	98,882	58,043	2,935	846	101,817	58,889	29.2	13,110
		III.	1	18	25,670	9,127	25,669	10,471	5,939	1,272	31,608	11,743	14.0	1,284
		...	225	243,779	1,24,848	243,682	1,68,531	9,400	2,813	253,082	1,70,844	35.0	43,683	

The increase amounts to Rs. 43,683, being 35.0 per cent. in excess of the present demand.

40. In conclusion I would recommend that sanction to the new settlement should be accorded for the usual term of 30 years, to be divided in the case of the 52 villages mentioned in paragraph 34 into two periods of 15 years each. The new rates for 148 villages of the taluq should commence to be paid from the revenue year 1902-03, and in the remaining 77 villages in the following year. In these 77 villages the lease should be for 29 years only, so that all the villages of the taluq may fall in at one and the same time for the next settlement.

41. There are 20 izara villages in this taluq which were leased under the waste land rules of 1865, the leases of which have expired and the lessees elected proprietary rights. The settlement of these villages is dealt with in Berar Office letter No. 1744, dated the 24th May 1894, from the Secretary for Berar to the Resident, to the address of the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts. The original intention of introducing an *ad interim* settlement in these villages until the revised rates for the taluq generally were sanctioned was abandoned, and they have been permanently settled under rates recorded in the letter above mentioned. Under these circumstances they will not in any way be affected by the present settlement, and no notice need now be taken of them.

Jagir villages.

42. The five jagir villages mentioned in paragraph 2 will be separately dealt with after sanction to the taluq rates has been accorded.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. W. FRANCIS,

Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.



APPENDICES.



APPENDIX A.—Statement of rainfall.

Years.	Average rainfall in the taluqs of					
	Basim.		Mangrul.		Darwha.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
1	2		3		4	
1890 ...	42	60	50	25	38	87
1891 ...	38	19	40	20	22	95
1892 ...	54	41	48	19	50	80
1893 ...	41	78	45	78	55	82
1894 ...	32	4	43	31	40	99
1895 ...	24	4	22	12	26	98
1896 ...	25	67	21	73	22	47
1897 ...	29	34	30	32	30	81
1898 ...	32	8	27	86	25	26
1899 ...	14	78	13	53	13	29
Total ...	334	93	343	32	337	19
Average ...	33	49	34	33	33	72

F. W. FRANCIS,
*Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.*

APPENDIX B.—Details of cultivation, average of five years from 1894 to 1898.

No.	Crops.	Details.		
		Kharif (rain crop).	Rabi (winter crop).	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5
		Aores.	Aores.	
1	Jowari (great millet) ...	95,874	...	42.0
2	Cotton ...	75,897	...	33.3
3	Tur (cadjan pea) ...	5,576	...	2.5
4	Rice ...	8,739	...	1.6
5	Sesamum ...	2,668	...	1.2
6	Udid (black gram) ...	2,122	...	.9
7	Kerhal (niger seed) ...	1,889	...	.8
8	Chillies ...	894	...	.4
9	Mung (green gram) ...	749	...	.3
10	Hemp ...	605	...	.3
11	Tobacco ...	233	...	.1
12	Miscellaneous ...	3,624	...	1.6
13	Garden cultivation ...	440	...	.2
14	Wheat ...	...	5,195	2.3
15	Gram ...	...	3,145	1.4
16	Lakh (<i>Lathyrus satious</i>) ...	...	1,487	.7
17	Linseed ...	...	1,389	.6
	Masur (<i>Erbum hirsutum</i>) ...	...	301	.1
	Miscellaneous ...	...	242	.1
	Fallow ...	...	21,974	9.6
	Total ...	194,310	33,733	100.0

F. W. FRANCIS,
Director of Land Records and Agriculture,

APPENDIX C.—Statement showing the villages in which the principal weekly bazars are held in the Mangrul taluq of the Basim district during the year 1898-99.

No.	Villages.	Days on which bazar is held.	Weekly sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	
1	Shelu Khurd.	Wednesday.	All kinds of grain... Groceries ... Cloth and clothes... Pottery ... Timber ... Live stock ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	Rs. 8,000 500 2,000 800 100 1,200 250 7,350	Wheat, rice, jowari, pulses, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Brass and copper pots, &c. Beams, &c. Bullocks, cows, buffaloes, &c. Vegetables, &c.
2	Mangrul...	Saturday...	All kinds of grain... Groceries ... Cloth and clothes ... Pottery ... Timber ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	2,000 700 1,500 100 100 50 4,450	Wheat, rice, pulses, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Brass and copper pots, &c. Beams, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
3	Belkhed...	Monday ...	All kinds of grain... Groceries ... Cloth and clothes... Live stock ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	800 300 300 1,490 220 3,110	Wheat, rice, jowari, pulses, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Bullocks, cows, buffaloes, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
4	Kothari ...	Friday ...	All kinds of grain... Groceries ... Cloth and clothes ... Live stock ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	1,000 75 300 50 50 1,525	Wheat, rice, jowari, pulses, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Bullocks, cows, buffaloes, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
5	Manore ...	Wednesday.	All kinds of grain... Groceries ... Cloth and clothes... Live stock ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	200 100 100 350 50 800	Wheat, rice, pulses, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Bullocks, cows, buffaloes, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
6	Inzhorl ...	Thursday..	All kinds of grain... Groceries ... Cloth and clothes... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	300 150 100 60 610	Wheat, rice, pulses, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
7	Giroli ...	Tuesday...	All kinds of grain... Groceries ... Cloth and clothes ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	200 150 25 60 435	Wheat, rice, jowari, pulses, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
8	Sohol ...	Tuesday...	All kinds of grain... Groceries ... Cloth and clothes... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	200 95 50 50 395	Wheat, rice, jowari, pulses, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.

No.	Villages.	Days on which bazar is held.	Weekly sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	
				Rs.	
9	Asegaon...	Monday ..	All kinds of grain... Groceries ... Cloth and clothes... Miscellaneous ... Total ..	200 100 50 40 390	Wheat, rice, jowari, pulses, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
10	Kupte ...	Sunday ...	All kinds of grain ... Groceries ... Cloth and clothes... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	200 50 25 50 325	Wheat, rice, jowari, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, &c. Male and female garments, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
11	Dhamui ...	Monday ...	All kinds of grain... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	100 50 25 175	Wheat, jowari, pulses, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
12	Kondoli ...	Tuesday ...	All kinds of grain... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	75 60 40 175	Wheat, jowari, pulses, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
13	Poghat ...	Thursday..	All kinds of grain... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ..	90 40 18 148	Rice, jowari, pulses, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
14	Sendurjan Bk.	Tuesday ...	All kinds of grain... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	60 30 10 100	Rice, jowari, pulses, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, &c.
15	Umri ...	Tuesday ...	All kinds of grain... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	30 20 5 55	Jowari, pulses, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, clarified butter, &c. Vegetables, &c.
16	Karkhed...	Tuesday ...	All kinds of grain... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	15 8 2 25	Jowari, pulses, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, &c. Vegetables, &c.
17	Dhuli ...	Wednes- day.	All kinds of grain... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	15 5 2 22	Jowari, pulses, &c. Sugar, coarse sugar, &c. Vegetables, &c.

F. W. FRANCIS,

*Director of Land Records and Agriculture,**Hyderabad Assigned Districts.*

APPENDIX D.—Statement of shops, looms, &c., in the 225 villages of the Mangrul taluq in the year 1898-99.

Number of villages.	Shops.	Oil presses.	Looms.		Cotton saw gins.		Liquor shops.	Dharmasalas (charitable rest-houses.)	Temples.		Remarks.
			Cotton.	Woollen.	Hand gins.	Steam gins.			Hindu.	Musalmen.	
1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
225	221	32	227	37	2,472	1	37	13	175	18	

F. W. FRANCIS,
Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDIX E.—Return of houses, chaudis (village offices), wells, &c., and live and dead stock in the villages of the Mangrul taluq of the Basim district in the year 1898-99.

Years.	Surveyed vil- lages.	Houses and chaydis.	Wells.				Carts and ploughs.		Live stock.				Donkeys and mules.	Goats.	Sheep.	Carts and plough oxen and buffaloes.	Camels.	Re- marks.
			For irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repairs.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and ponies.	Cows and buffaloes.	Young stock calves and buffalo calves.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1872-73	...	225	11,852	...	...	1,638	1,255	2,414	1,259	26,781	4,321	17,609	6,181	2,614	314	...		
1898-99	...	225	14,998	890	1,298	2,505	3,130	3,868	1,167	35,244	8,728	23,334	6,201	3,225	387	1		

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Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDIX F.—Statement of schools together with their average attendance in the villages of the Mangrul taluq of the Basim district for the year 1898-99.

Number of villages.	Government schools.				Private schools.				Remarks.
	Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		
	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
225	20	517	1	31	22	308	...	...

F. W. FRANCIS,
Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

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APPENDIX G.—Statement of wells, tanks, and budkis or water-lifts in the villages of the Mangrul taluq of the Basim district in the year 1898-99.

Number of villages.	Wells within village site.				Wells in survey numbers.				Details of column 10.		Tanks.				Budkis or water-lifts.						
	Used for irrigation.		Used for drinking.		Used for irrigation.		Used for drinking.		Total.	Wells dug before last settlement.	Wells dug since last settlement.	According to old measurement.		According to new measurement.		Total.	Permanent.		Temporary.		
	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.				Used for irrigation.	Used for drinking.	Used for irrigation.	Used for drinking.		Old.	New.	Old.	New.	
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
225	84	7	957	89		806	74	341	147	2,505	1,633	872	3	4	...	1	8	3	...	1	9

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Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDIX H.—An abstract statement showing sales by Court in the Mangrul taluq of the Basim district from 1895 to 1899.

Total acres sold.	Total sum for which sold.	Sale rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	The average number of times the survey assessment is equal to the sum for which land is sold.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.		The total number of cases.
102	694	6 12 10	70 8	0 11 1	10	5
Two cases in which the land was sold for sums from 1 to 10 times the survey assessment.						
30	150	5 0 0	38 0	1 4 3	4	...
Two cases in which the land was sold for sums from 11 to 25 times the survey assessment.						
48	344	7 2 8	26 0	0 8 8	13	...
One case in which the land was sold for sums from 26 to 50 times the survey assessment.						
24	200	8 5 4	6 8	0 4 4	31	...

F. W. FRANCIS,
Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDIX I.—An abstract statement showing ordinary sales in the Mangrul taluq of the Basim district from 1895 to 1899.

Total acres sold.	Total sum for which sold.	Sale rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	The average number of times the survey assessment is equal to the sum for which land is sold.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.		The total number of cases.
3,025	25,676	8 8 0	1,577 12	0 8 4	16	136
Thirty-six cases in which the land was sold for sums from 1 to 10 times the survey assessment.						
1,004	3,826	3 13 10	564 0	0 9 0	7	...
Sixty-three cases in which the land was sold for sums from 11 to 25 times the survey assessment.						
1,435	11,175	7 12 7	706 0	0 7 10	16	...
Thirty-five cases in which the land was sold for sums from 26 to 50 times the survey assessment.						
572	10,025	17 8 4	299 0	0 8 4	34	...
One case in which the land was sold for sums from 51 to 75 times the survey assessment.						
4	150	37 8 0	2 12	0 11 0	55	...
One case in which the land was sold for sums from 76 to 100 times the survey assessment.						
10	500	50 0 0	6 0	0 9 7	83	...

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Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
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APPENDIX J.—*An abstract statement showing simple mortgages in the Mangrul taluq of the Basim district from 1895 to 1899.*

Total acres mortgaged.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Mortgaged rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	The average number of times the survey assessment is equal to the sum for which land is mortgaged.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		The total number of cases.
1,258	10,505	8 5 7	715	0 9 1	15	43
Fourteen cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 1 to 10 times the survey assessment.						
610	2,145	3 8 3	348	0 9 8	6	...
Eighteen cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 11 to 25 times the survey assessment.						
463	4,142	8 15 2	256	0 8 10	16	...
Eight cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 26 to 50 times the survey assessment.						
64	1,368	21 6 0	41	0 10 3	33	...
Three cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 51 to 75 times the survey assessment.						
121	2,850	23 8 10	50	0 6 7	57	...

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 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.*

APPENDIX K.—*An abstract statement showing mortgages with possession in the Mangrul taluq of the Basim district from 1895 to 1899.*

Total acres mortgaged.	Total sum of which mortgaged.	Mortgaged rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	The average number of times the survey assessment is equal to the sum for which land is mortgaged.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		The total number of cases.
1,552	14,318	9 3 6	854	0 8 10	17	64
Fifteen cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 1 to 10 times the survey assessment.						
439	1,782	4 1 0	249	0 9 1	7	...
Thirty-nine cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 11 to 25 times the survey assessment.						
909	8,044	8 13 7	495	0 8 9	16	...
Seven cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 26 to 50 times the survey assessment.						
174	3,527	20 4 4	93	0 8 7	38	...
Three cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 51 to 75 times the survey assessment.						
81	965	31 2 1	17	0 8 9	57	...

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*Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.*

APPENDIX L.—An abstract statement showing sub-lettings in the Mangrul taluq of the Basim district from 1896 to 1899.

Total acres sub-let.	Total sums for which sub-let.	Sub-letting rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	The average number of times the survey assessment is equal to the sum for which land is sub-let.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		The total number of cases.
1,575	2,954	1 14 0	854	0 8 8	3	52

Forty-two cases in which the land was sub-let for sums from 1 to 5 times the survey assessment.

1,331	1,916	1 7 0	722	0 8 8	3
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Seven cases in which the land was sub-let for sums from 6 to 10 times the survey assessment.

223	816	3 10 7	114	0 8 2	7
-----	-----	--------	-----	-------	---

Three cases in which the land was sub-let for sums from 11 to 15 times the survey assessment.

21	222	10 9 2	18	0 13 9	12	...
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F. W. FRANCIS,
Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
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APPENDIX M-1.—Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Basim district for 30 years from 1864 to 1893 extracted from "Prices and Wages in India in 1894."

Years.					Quantities sold per rupee in seers and decimals of a seer of 80 tolas.		Remarks.
					Wheat.	Jowari.	
1					2	3	4
1864	...	...	...	...	12 96	28 89	
1865	...	...	...	...	11 89	25 93	
1866	...	...	...	...	12 96	26 89	
1867	...	...	...	...	14 89	29 89	
1868	...	...	...	...	12 93	18 96	
1869	...	...	...	...	7 93	17 89	
1870	...	...	...	...	8 46	16 93	
1871	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872	...	...	...	...	10 42	19 68	
1873	...	...	...	...	14 26	24 46	
Total ...					106 73	204 52	
Average ...					11 86	22 72	
1874	...	...	...	...	22 09	51 52	
1875	...	...	...	...	23 45	56 92	
1876	...	...	...	...	22 71	48 83	
1877	...	...	...	...	13 1	19 02	
1878	...	...	...	...	8 78	16 54	
1879	...	...	...	...	7 63	10 14	
1880	...	...	...	...	13 49	17 11	
1881	...	...	...	...	23 56	41 06	
1882	...	...	...	...	21 44	33 96	
1883	...	...	...	...	21 6	30 0	
Total ...					177 85	328 10	
Average ...					17 78	32 81	
1884	...	...	...	...	25 18	28 34	
1885	...	...	...	...	27 15	33 62	
1886	...	...	...	...	23 87	38 1	
1887	...	...	...	...	18 65	27 91	
1888	...	...	...	...	16 98	19 83	
1889	...	...	...	...	17 49	24 14	
1890	...	...	...	...	16 55	22 38	
1891	...	...	...	...	16 14	25 56	
1892	13 62	22 11	
1893	12 81	16 06	
Total ...					183 44	257 55	
Average ...					18 84	25 75	

F. W. FRANCIS,
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Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDIX M-2.—Average prices of Berar Cotton (Oomraotti) in Bombay and Berar for each season from 1869-70 to 1897-98.

Per candy of 784 lbs.

Years.				Bombay prices.			Berar prices.
				Classification.			Classification.
							Fully good.
1				2	3	4	5
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70	...	...	...	...	304	289	} Approximate figures.
1870-71	...	...	...	...	201	191	
1871-72	...	...	...	...	287	278	
1872-73	...	...	...	...	236	226	
1873-74	...	...	...	...	Not available.		
1874-75	...	...	...	...	192	181	
1875-76	...	...	...	...	178	165	
1876-77	...	...	...	...	191	181	
1877-78	...	...	...	...	199	193	
Total				...	1,788	1,704	
Average				...	223	213	
1878-79	...	...	...	...	210	203	
1879-80	...	...	...	...	223	220	
1880-81	...	...	...	...	208	195	
1881-82	...	...	...	...	195	187	
1882-83	...	...	...	...	172	167	
1883-84	...	...	...	193	187	177	
1884-85	...	...	...	200	194	186	
1885-86	...	...	...	177	171	161	
1886-87	...	...	...	198	191	184	
1887-88	...	...	...	215	209	201	
Total				983	1,965	1,881	
Average				197	196	188	
1888-89	...	...	...	220	213	206	174
1889-90	...	...	...	220	213	...	177
1890-91	...	...	...	178	171	...	185
1891-92	...	...	...	167	161	...	182
1892-93	...	...	...	232	212	...	195
1893-94	...	...	...	188	182	...	158
1894-95	...	...	...	165	...	...	138
1895-96	...	...	...	199	179	...	172
1896-97	..	...	...	178	171	...	140
1897-98	..	...	...	154	...	...	124
Total				1,901	1,502	...	1,545
Average				190	188	...	154

F. W. FRANCIS,

Director of Land Records and Agriculture,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDIX M-3.—Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Mangrul market of the Basim district for 30 years from 1870 to 1899 as supplied by the Tahsildar, Mangrul Taluq, and the Price-Current Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Years.				As supplied by the Tahsildar.		As obtained by the Price-Current Inspector, H.A.D.		Remarks.
				Quantities sold per rupee in seers and decimals of a seer of 80 tolas.				
				Wheat.	Jowari.	Wheat.	Jowari.	
1				2	3	4	5	6
1870	12	29	15	29	
1871	...	...	...	13	27	13	19
1872	...	...	...	10	22	9	21
1873	...	...	...	15	30	13	42
1874	...	...	...	14	25	21	42
1875	...	...	...	11	22	21	52
1876	...	...	...	16	26	19	26
1877	...	...	...	14	20	12	21
1878	...	...	...	9	13	10	21
1879	...	...	...	10	13	10	21
Total				124	227	143	294	
Average				12.4	22.7	14.3	29.4	
1880	...	...	...	23	44	21	46
1881	...	...	...	18	45	17	46
1882	...	...	...	20	30	19	31
1883	...	...	...	22	36	21	36
1884	...	...	...	37	40	26	35
1885	...	...	...	35	40	23	35
1886	...	...	...	22	40	19	35
1887	...	...	...	16	25	16	19
1888	...	...	...	16	25	13	21
1889	...	...	...	16	26	16	26
Total				225	351	191	337	
Average				22.5	35.1	19.1	33.7	
1890	...	...	...	15	26	16	26
1891	...	...	...	15	28	13	26
1892	...	...	...	12	28	12	19
1893	...	...	...	12	18	12	21
1894	...	...	...	16	22	14	22
1895	...	...	...	15	25	15	30
1896	...	...	...	12	24	6	11
1897	...	...	...	...	...	5	16
1898	...	...	...	7	22	10	30
1899	...	...	...	...	...	6	9
Total				104	193	92*	174*	
Average				13.0	24.1	13.1*	24.9*	

* Omitting the years 1896, 1897 and 1899.

F. W. FRANCIS,

Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
Hyderabad Assigned Districts

APPENDIX M-4.—Statement showing the prices of cotton prevalent in the market of the Basim district for 30 years from 1870 to 1899, as supplied by the Tahsildar, Mangrul Taluq, and the Price Current Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Per kandy of 784 lbs.

Years.			Prices supplied by the Tahsildar.	Prices obtained by the Price Current Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	
1870	...	...	40	157	
1871	...	...	50	261	
1872	...	...	67	Not available.	
1873	...	...	73	160	
1874	...	...	50	146	
1875	...	...	56	175	
1876	...	...	50	151	
1877	...	...	50	Not available.	
1878	...	...	56	Do.	
1879	...	...	56	166	
Total			548	1,216	
Average			54.8	173.7	
1880	...	...	50	154	
1881	...	...	54	148	
1882	...	...	48	169	
1883	...	...	52	148	
1884	...	...	50	163	
1885	...	...	50	148	
1886	...	...	44	134	
1887	...	...	65	193	
1888	...	...	55	172	
1889	...	...	65	178	
Total			533	1,602	
Average			53.8	160.2	
1890	...	...	40	146	
1891	...	...	40	130	
1892	...	...	47	175	
1893	...	...	55	Not available.	
1894	...	...	40	148	
1895	...	...	46	169	
1896	...	...	57	137	
1897	...	...	43	122	
1898	...	...	38	92	
1899	...	...	32	169	
Total			438	1,288	
Average			43.8	143.1	

F. W. FRANCIS,
Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDIX No. 2.—Revenue statement for 13 villages situated in the Mangrul taluq of the Basim district into which the survey settlement was introduced in 1870-71.

Year.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.					Balance collected.	Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.					Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (loan).					Total land Government occupied, unoccupied, and inam.				Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions.		Total.		Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment, columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections, total of columns 7, 10 and 13.	Balance outstanding at close of year.					
			Perma-nent.	Casual.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18				
1870-71 ... }																					
1871-72 ... }																					
1872-73 ... }																					
1873-74 ... }	18,665	12,099	...	...	...	12,099	1,413	348	...	...	...	37	20,133	12,484	12,102		
1874-75 ... }	18,665	12,099	...	...	...	12,099	1,413	348	...	...	...	37	20,133	12,484	12,102		
1875-76 ... }	18,665	12,099	...	...	...	12,099	1,413	348	...	...	...	37	20,133	12,484	12,102		
1876-77 ... }	18,665	12,099	...	...	...	12,099	1,413	348	...	...	...	37	20,133	12,484	12,102		
1877-78 ... }	18,665	12,099	...	...	...	12,099	1,413	348	...	...	...	37	20,133	12,484	12,102		
1878-79 ... }	18,665	12,099	...	...	...	12,099	1,413	348	...	...	...	37	20,133	12,484	12,102		
1879-80 ... }	18,665	12,099	...	...	...	12,099	1,413	348	...	...	...	37	20,133	12,484	12,102		
1880-81 ... }	18,665	12,099	...	...	...	12,099	1,413	348	...	...	...	37	20,133	12,484	12,102		
1881-82 ... }	19,168	12,435	...	...	...	12,435	410	112	...	...	...	37	19,633	12,584	12,488		
1882-83 ... }	19,168	12,435	...	...	...	12,435	410	112	...	...	...	37	19,633	12,584	12,488		
1883-84 ... }	19,168	12,435	...	...	...	12,435	410	112	...	...	...	37	19,633	12,584	12,488		
1884-85 ... }	19,168	12,435	...	...	...	12,435	410	112	...	...	...	37	19,633	12,584	12,488		
1885-86 ... }	19,168	12,435	...	...	...	12,435	410	112	...	...	...	37	19,633	12,584	12,488		
1886-87 ... }	19,524	12,539	...	...	...	12,539	87	25	...	...	...	20	19,633	12,584	12,542		
1887-88 ... }	19,524	12,539	...	...	...	12,539	87	25	...	...	...	20	19,633	12,584	12,542		
1888-89 ... }	19,524	12,539	...	...	...	12,539	87	25	...	...	...	20	19,633	12,584	12,542		
1889-90 ... }	19,524	12,539	...	...	...	12,539	87	25	...	...	...	20	19,633	12,584	12,542		
1890-91 ... }	19,524	12,539	...	...	...	12,539	87	25	...	...	...	20	19,633	12,584	12,542		
1891-92 ... }	19,524	12,539	...	...	...	12,539	87	25	...	...	...	20	19,633	12,584	12,542		
1892-93 ... }	19,524	12,539	...	...	...	12,539	87	25	...	...	...	20	19,633	12,584	12,542		
1893-94 ... }	19,524	12,539	...	...	...	12,539	87	25	...	...	...	20	19,633	12,584	12,542		
1894-95 ... }	19,547	12,547	...	...	...	12,547	64	17	...	...	...	20	19,633	12,584	12,550		
1895-96 ... }	19,547	12,547	...	...	...	12,547	64	17	...	...	...	20	19,633	12,584	12,550		
1896-97 ... }	19,547	12,547	...	...	...	12,547	64	17	...	...	...	20	19,633	12,584	12,550		
1897-98 ... }	19,547	12,547	...	...	...	12,547	64	17	...	...	...	20	19,633	12,584	12,550		
1898-99 ... }	19,577	12,556	...	...	...	12,556	34	8	...	...	...	20	19,633	12,584	12,559		

F. W. FRANCIS,
Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDIX No. 3.—Revenue statement for 135 villages situated in the Mangrul taluk of the Basim district into which the survey settlement was introduced in 1872-73.

Y. no.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.					Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the revenue of which is allotted entirely or partially (ham).				Total land Government, occupied, unoccupied, and ham.			Balance outstanding at close of year.		Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions.		Balance collected.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Ratification from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment, columns 2, 8 and 12.	Collections, total of columns 7, 10 and 13.	17	18		
			Perma- nent.	Casual.													Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1872-73																		
1873-74																		
1874-75																		
1875-76																		
1876-77																		
1877-78																		
1878-79																		
1879-80																		
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1896-97																		
1897-98																		
1898-99																		

F. W. FRANCIS,

Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDIX No. 4.—Revenue statement for 71 villages situated in the Mangrul taluq of the Basim district into which the survey settlement was introduced in 1873-74.

Year.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.				Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).				Total land Government, occupied, unoccupied, and inam.				Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grading.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment, total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections, total of columns 7, 10 and 13.					
			Perma-nent.	Casual.	Total.															
																1	2	3			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1873-74	75,148	34,427	...	...	...	34,427	11,050	2,493	503	Information not available.	399	...	87,417	37,319	34,930					
1874-75	75,143	34,427	...	...	...	34,427	11,050	2,493	503	...	399	...	87,417	37,319	34,930					
1875-76	75,148	34,427	...	...	...	34,427	11,050	2,493	503	...	399	...	87,417	37,319	34,930					
1876-77	75,434	34,519	...	...	...	34,519	10,319	2,339	411	Information not available.	399	...	86,972	37,257	34,930					
1877-78	75,434	34,519	...	...	...	34,519	10,319	2,339	411	...	399	...	86,972	37,257	34,930					
1878-80	75,434	34,519	...	...	...	34,519	10,319	2,339	411	...	399	...	86,972	37,257	34,930					
1880-81	76,876	34,984	...	...	...	34,984	9,763	2,218	411	Information not available.	240	...	87,844	37,422	35,375					
1881-82	76,918	34,993	...	...	...	34,993	8,813	2,003	411	...	240	...	86,435	37,283	35,404					
1882-83	76,918	34,997	...	...	...	34,997	8,163	1,819	411	...	240	...	85,786	37,056	35,408					
1883-84	77,542	35,118	...	...	...	35,118	6,782	1,634	112	...	240	...	84,679	36,992	35,280					
1884-85	77,763	35,238	...	...	...	35,238	5,831	1,527	53	...	240	...	84,389	36,995	35,281					
1885-86	78,414	35,612	...	...	...	35,612	4,795	1,358	53	...	240	...	83,914	37,210	35,665					
1886-87	78,503	35,657	...	...	...	35,657	4,725	1,322	47	...	240	...	83,933	37,219	36,704					
1887-88	78,503	35,657	...	...	...	35,657	4,725	1,322	47	...	240	...	83,933	37,219	36,704					
1888-89	78,568	35,678	...	...	...	35,678	4,703	1,319	47	...	240	...	83,976	37,237	35,725					
1889-90	78,701	35,712	...	...	...	35,712	4,412	1,276	...	...	240	...	83,813	37,228	35,712					
1890-91	78,701	35,712	...	...	...	35,712	4,412	1,276	...	...	240	...	83,813	37,228	35,712					
1891-92	78,701	35,712	...	...	...	35,712	4,412	1,276	...	...	240	...	83,813	37,228	35,712					
1892-93	78,701	35,712	...	...	...	35,712	4,412	1,276	...	...	240	...	83,813	37,228	35,712					
1893-94	78,701	35,712	...	...	...	35,712	4,412	1,276	...	...	240	...	83,813	37,228	35,712					
1894-95	78,761	35,735	...	...	...	35,735	4,384	1,254	...	...	240	...	83,850	37,229	35,735					
1895-96	78,787	35,740	...	...	...	35,740	4,358	1,249	...	...	240	...	83,850	37,229	35,740					
1896-97	79,085	35,842	...	...	...	35,842	4,009	1,147	...	...	240	...	83,789	37,239	35,842					
1897-98	79,404	36,040	36,040	3,649	1,049	240	...	83,758	37,329	36,040					
1898-99	79,404	36,040	36,040	3,649	1,049	240	...	83,758	37,329	36,040					

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APPENDIX No. 5.—Revenue statement for 1 village situated in the Maugul taluq of the Basim district into which the survey settlement was introduced in 1875-76.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.					Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (inam).					Total land Government, occupied, unoccupied, and inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions.		Balance collected.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment, columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections, total of columns 7, 10 and 13.				
			Perma- nent.	Casual.											Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1875-76	196	74	...	...	...	74	51	17	...	...	...	...	247	91	74		
1876-77	196	74	...	...	...	74	51	17	...	...	...	...	247	91	74		
1877-78	196	74	...	...	...	74	51	17	...	...	...	...	247	91	74		
1878-79	196	74	...	...	...	74	51	17	...	...	...	...	247	91	74		
1879-80	196	74	...	...	...	74	51	17	...	...	...	...	247	91	74		
1880-81	196	74	...	...	...	74	51	17	...	...	...	...	247	91	74		
1881-82	196	74	...	...	...	74	51	17	...	...	...	...	247	91	74		
1882-83	196	74	...	...	...	74	51	17	...	...	...	...	247	91	74		
1883-84	196	74	...	...	...	74	51	17	...	...	...	...	247	91	74		
1884-85	196	74	...	...	...	74	51	17	...	...	...	...	247	91	74		
1885-86	196	74	...	...	...	74	51	17	...	...	...	...	247	91	74		
1886-87	212	78	...	...	...	78	35	13	...	...	...	...	247	91	74		
1887-88	212	78	...	...	...	78	35	13	...	...	...	...	247	91	78		
1888-89	212	78	...	...	...	78	35	13	...	...	...	...	247	91	78		
1889-90	212	78	...	...	...	78	35	13	...	...	...	...	247	91	78		
1890-91	212	91	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	91	91		
1891-92	247	91	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	91	91		
1892-93	247	91	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	91	91		
1893-94	247	91	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	91	91		
1894-95	247	91	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	91	91		
1895-96	247	91	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	91	91		
1896-97	247	91	91	247	91	91			
1897-98	247	91	91	247	91	91			
1898-99	247	91	91	247	91	91			

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APPENDIX N-6.—Revenue statement for one village situated in the Mangrul taluq of the Basim district into which the survey settlement was introduced in 1877-78.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.				Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).				Total land Government, occupied, unoccupied, and inam.				Balance out-standing at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full stand-ard assess-ment.	Remissions.			Balance col-lected.	Acres.	Full as-sessment.	Realiza-tion from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assess-ment.	Collec-tions, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assess-ment, total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections, total of columns 7, 10 and 13.					
			Perma-nent.	Casual.	Total.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
1877-78	245	Rs. 153	...	...	...	Rs. 153	38	Rs. 12	...	...	...	...	286	165	Rs. 153	72A	
1878-79	248	Rs. 153	...	...	...	Rs. 153	38	Rs. 12	...	...	...	...	286	165	Rs. 153		
1879-80	248	Rs. 153	...	...	...	Rs. 153	38	Rs. 12	...	...	...	...	286	165	Rs. 153		
1880-81	248	Rs. 153	...	...	...	Rs. 153	38	Rs. 12	...	...	...	...	286	165	Rs. 153		
1881-82	248	Rs. 153	...	...	...	Rs. 153	38	Rs. 12	...	...	...	...	286	165	Rs. 153		
1882-83	248	Rs. 153	...	...	...	Rs. 153	38	Rs. 12	...	...	...	...	286	165	Rs. 153		
1883-84	248	Rs. 153	...	...	...	Rs. 153	38	Rs. 12	...	...	...	...	286	165	Rs. 153		
1884-85	248	Rs. 153	...	...	...	Rs. 153	38	Rs. 12	...	...	...	...	286	165	Rs. 153		
1885-86	248	Rs. 153	...	...	...	Rs. 153	38	Rs. 12	...	...	...	...	286	165	Rs. 153		
1886-87	248	Rs. 153	...	...	...	Rs. 153	38	Rs. 12	...	...	...	...	286	165	Rs. 153		
1887-88	286	Rs. 165	...	...	...	Rs. 165	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	165	Rs. 165		
1888-89	286	Rs. 165	...	...	...	Rs. 165	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	165	Rs. 165		
1889-90	286	Rs. 165	...	...	...	Rs. 165	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	165	Rs. 165		
1890-91	286	Rs. 165	...	...	...	Rs. 165	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	165	Rs. 165		
1891-92	236	Rs. 165	...	...	...	Rs. 165	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	165	Rs. 165		
1892-93	286	Rs. 165	...	...	...	Rs. 165	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	165	Rs. 165		
1893-94	286	Rs. 165	...	...	...	Rs. 165	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	165	Rs. 165		
1894-95	286	Rs. 165	...	...	...	Rs. 165	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	165	Rs. 165		
1895-96	286	Rs. 165	...	...	...	Rs. 165	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	165	Rs. 165		
1896-97	286	Rs. 165	...	...	...	Rs. 165	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	165	Rs. 165		
1897-98	286	Rs. 165	Rs. 165	286	165	Rs. 165					
1898-99	286	Rs. 165	Rs. 165	286	165	Rs. 165					

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APPENDIX N-7.—Revenue statement for one village situated in the Mangrul taluq of the Basim district into which the survey settlement was introduced in 1861-82.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.					Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).				Total land Government, occupied, unoccupied, and inam.				Balance out-standing at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full stand-ard assess-ment.	Remissions.		Balance collected.	Acres.	Full as-sessment.	Realiza-tion from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assess-ment.	Collec-tions, quit rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assess-ment, total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections, total of columns 7, 10 and 13.				
			Perma-nent.	Casual.											Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1881-82	1,222	358	...	...	...	358	58	14	...	...	...	...	1,280	372	358		
1882-83	1,222	358	...	...	...	358	58	14	...	...	...	...	1,280	372	358		
1883-84	1,222	358	...	...	...	358	58	14	...	...	...	...	1,280	372	358		
1884-85	1,222	358	...	...	...	358	58	14	...	...	...	...	1,280	372	358		
1885-86	1,222	358	...	...	...	358	58	14	...	...	...	...	1,280	372	358		
1886-87	1,222	358	...	...	...	358	58	14	...	...	...	...	1,280	372	358		
1887-88	1,222	358	...	...	...	358	58	14	...	...	...	...	1,280	372	358		
1888-89	1,222	358	...	...	...	358	58	14	...	...	...	...	1,280	372	358		
1889-90	1,280	372	...	...	...	372	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280	372	372		
1890-91	1,280	372	...	...	...	372	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280	372	372		
1891-92	1,280	372	...	...	...	372	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280	372	372		
1892-93	1,280	372	...	...	...	372	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280	372	372		
1893-94	1,280	372	...	...	...	372	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280	372	372		
1894-95	1,280	372	...	...	...	372	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280	372	372		
1895-96	1,280	372	...	...	...	372	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280	372	372		
1896-97	1,280	372	372	1,280	372	372			
1897-98	1,280	372	372	1,280	372	372			
1898-99	1,280	372	372	1,280	372	372			

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APPENDIX N-8.—*Revenue statement for one village situated in the Mangrul taluk of the Basim district into which the survey settlement was introduced in 1884-85.*

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.				Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).				Total land Government, occupied, unoccupied, and inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full stand-ard assess-ment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full assess-ment.	Realization from auc-tion sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full stan-dard assess-ment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full as-sessment, total of columns 2, 9, and 12.	Collec-tions, total of columns 7, 10, and 13.				
			Perma-nent.	Casual.	Total.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
1884-85	542	121	...	...	...	121	110	47	...	...	...	...	652	168	121	Nil	
1885-86	542	121	...	...	...	121	110	47	...	...	...	...	652	168	121		
1886-87	542	121	...	...	...	121	110	47	...	...	...	...	652	168	121		
1887-88	556	130	...	...	...	130	96	38	...	...	...	...	652	168	130		
1888-89	556	130	...	...	...	130	96	38	...	...	...	...	652	168	130		
1889-90	556	130	...	...	...	130	96	38	...	...	...	...	652	168	130		
1890-91	556	130	...	...	...	130	96	38	...	...	...	...	652	168	130		
1891-92	552	168	...	...	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	652	168	168		
1892-93	552	168	...	...	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	652	168	168		
1893-94	552	168	...	...	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	652	168	168		
1894-95	552	168	...	...	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	652	168	168		
1895-96	552	168	...	...	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	652	168	168		
1896-97	552	168	168	652	168	168				
1897-98	552	168	168	652	168	168				
1898-99	552	168	168	652	168	168				

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APPENDIX N-9.—Revenue statement for one village situated in the Mangrul taluq of the Basim district into which the survey settlement was introduced in 1867-88.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.					Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.				Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total land Government, occupied, unoccupied, and inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full stand-ard assess-ment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full assess-ment.	Realiza-tion from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full stand-ard assess-ment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full as-sessment, total of columns 8, 9 and 12.	Collections, total of columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Perma-nent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1867-88	979	322	...	...	...	322	260	68	...	...	...	...	1,239	390	322		
1888-89	979	322	...	...	...	322	260	68	...	...	...	...	1,239	390	322		
1889-90	979	322	...	...	...	322	260	68	...	...	...	...	1,239	390	322		
1890-91	979	322	...	...	...	322	260	68	...	...	...	...	1,239	390	322		
1891-92	979	322	...	...	...	322	260	68	...	...	...	...	1,239	390	322		
1892-93	979	322	...	...	...	322	260	68	...	...	...	...	1,239	390	322		
1893-94	979	322	...	...	...	322	260	68	...	...	...	...	1,239	390	322		
1894-95	979	322	...	...	...	322	260	68	...	...	...	...	1,239	390	322		
1895-96	979	322	...	...	...	322	260	68	...	...	...	...	1,239	390	322		
1896-97	979	322	...	...	...	322	260	68	...	...	...	...	1,239	390	322		
1897-98	979	322	322	260	68	1,239	390	322		
1898-99	979	322	322	260	68	1,239	390	322		

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APPENDIX N-10.—Revenue statement for one village situated in the Mangrul taluq of the Basim district into which the survey settlement was introduced in 1895-96.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.				Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total land Government, occupied, unoccupied, and inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres	Full stand- and assess- ment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full assess- ment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full stand- and assess- ment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assess- ment, total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections, total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Perma- nent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1895-96 ...	8,141	1,176	...	...	...	Rs. 1,176	4,730	843	...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	...	7,871	2,019	Rs. 1,176	Nil.	
1896-97 ...	8,141	1,176	...	...	...	1,176	4,730	843	...	...	...	...	7,871	2,019	1,176		
1897-98 ...	8,190	1,193	1,193	4,681	826	7,871	2,019	1,193			
1898-99 ...	8,190	1,193	1,193	4,681	826	7,871	2,019	1,193			

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APPENDIX O.—General statement referred

Former taluq.	Map number.	Number.	Name of village.	Maximum dry crop rate.	By former survey.							
					Government occupied lands.							
					Dry crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.	
					Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			GROUP I.	Rs. a.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	240	1	Majapur ...	1 10	813	531	2	3	...	...	814	534
	40	2	Chehel ...	1 8	334	234	12	42	5	10	351	286
	205	3	Tulapur ...	do	340	167	...	...	...	...	340	167
	91	4	Peth Khudawant-pur.	do	410	238	10	36	...	...	420	334
	38	5	Pimpalgaon ...	do	101	78	...	...	...	...	101	78
	217	6	Baldeo ...	do	814	491	5	17	10	20	829	528
	1	7	Mangrai ...	do	1,421	1,300	99	363	5	12	1,625	1,605
	253	8	Murtizapur ...	do	234	165	...	...	...	...	234	165
	90	9	Ronkapur ...	do	235	135	...	...	...	...	235	135
	216	10	Shahapur Kd. ...	do	307	224	1	5	...	...	308	229
	39	11	Swain ...	do	403	271	...	...	7	14	410	285
	59	12	Savlapur ...	do	163	91	...	...	...	...	163	91
	215	13	Sonkhas ...	do	680	473	9	27	...	...	689	499
	10	14	Shelkburd ...	1 7	888	711	13	35	...	...	891	746
	243	15	Tarbale ...	1 6	1,086	1,628	94	230	24	61	2,104	1,919
	56	16	Anjani ...	1 4	597	277	9	33	1	3	617	312
	36	17	Injhor ...	do	2,392	1,218	18	68	17	57	2,427	1,340
	36	18	Iemolpur ...	do	367	197	...	...	...	...	367	197
	6	19	Umri ...	do	403	236	1	3	...	...	404	239
	6	20	Umardoho ...	do	447	389	...	...	...	...	447	389
	85	21	Umarde ...	do	714	379	17	58	7	21	768	488
	29	22	Kothari ...	do	2,889	1,038	14	42	36	83	2,941	1,143
	29	23	Khadi ...	do	798	464	3	11	43	109	814	584
	231	24	Khird Bk. ...	do	689	533	5	14	...	...	694	547
	46	25	Gimbe ...	do	2,290	1,024	18	61	9	19	2,317	1,104
	246	26	Ganeshpur ...	do	613	477	...	...	...	...	613	477
	8	27	Chote ...	do	853	651	3	10	...	...	856	661
	86	28	Chandhai ...	do	1,824	778	3	10	...	...	1,827	788
	210	29	Chinchale ...	do	1,189	814	3	13	...	...	1,191	826
	219	30	Chumbhai ...	do	1,073	633	17	56	...	...	1,090	691
	233	31	Chorad ...	do	947	473	5	17	...	...	952	490
	66	32	Jandur ...	do	681	376	...	...	...	...	681	376
	45	33	Jaunne Bk. ...	do	1,210	678	5	16	18	45	1,233	739
	214	34	Jamni ...	do	1,033	656	24	89	...	...	1,057	744
	62	35	Jamni ...	do	684	332	5	17	...	...	689	349
	37	36	Jhadgaon ...	do	710	475	6	19	...	...	725	484
	242	37	Tornale ...	do	1,483	783	22	81	2	4	1,508	848
	237	38	Tapwan Bk. ...	do	1,244	868	10	26	...	...	1,254	894
	40	39	Tandai ...	do	617	230	...	...	...	...	617	230
	85	40	Dapur Bk. ...	do	520	302	...	...	10	11	530	313
	42	41	Dabhe ...	do	1,664	685	9	31	9	19	1,682	735
	23	42	Dilawalpur ...	do	285	170	...	...	...	...	285	170
	41	43	Dhanoni ...	do	2,483	1,603	102	378	8	20	2,673	1,901
	44	44	Dhanore Bk. ...	do	1,102	532	...	...	...	...	1,102	532
	44	45	Dharmapur ...	do	269	172	...	...	...	...	269	172
	227	46	Navkhi ...	do	328	193	...	...	...	...	328	193
	246	47	Nagi ...	do	1,012	944	9	7	...	...	1,018	951
	31	48	Poghat ...	do	859	646	2	7	10	25	871	680
	244	49	Poti ...	do	1,906	1,330	17	60	...	...	1,923	1,390
	23	50	Pedgaon ...	do	5,294	2,823	53	137	24	57	5,361	3,017
	94	51	Bidgaon ...	do	112	64	...	...	...	...	112	64
	239	52	Phumrun ...	do	764	340	...	...	...	...	764	340
	23	53	Shur ...	do	618	339	...	...	10	...	628	349
	218	54	Bhandegaon ...	do	286	165	...	...	...	...	286	165
	2	55	Mohgaawan ...	do	899	383	...	...	...	...	899	383
	207	56	Mangale ...	do	1,070	726	22	84	4	9	1,096	818
	220	57	Yednapur ...	do	476	204	...	...	...	...	476	204
	20	58	Lati ...	do	816	713	40	98	...	...	856	811
	264	59	Vugbail ...	do	1,066	539	...	...	20	39	1,086	668
	239	60	Varad Kd. ...	do	562	276	5	18	...	...	567	298
	26	61	Varad Bk. ...	do	767	463	12	35	...	...	779	467
	241	62	Vanoje ...	do	4,588	2,664	16	45	43	95	4,615	2,794
	230	63	Saysapur ...	do	187	97	1	5	...	...	188	108
	211	64	Sherdarjan ...	do	2,223	1,058	26	82	14	29	2,263	1,169
	213	65	Hirangi ...	do	837	475	19	49	...	...	856	524
	198	66	Ark ...	1 1	1,043	667	42	112	21	45	1,106	724
	223	67	Anjangaon ...	do	836	419	11	29	...	...	847	448
	220	68	Amgaawan ...	do	695	293	...	...	...	...	695	293
	195	69	Inch ...	do	612	435	9	23	...	...	621	458
	248	70	Iawi ...	do	848	585	14	37	...	...	862	622
	223	71	Iehori ...	do	1,307	461	4	7	...	...	1,318	477
	248	72	Kanjbare ...	do	3,101	1,723	58	149	...	...	3,156	1,872
	195	73	Kacale ...	do	3,742	1,367	8	14	80	122	3,830	1,603
	223	74	Kharbi ...	do	417	209	2	6	...	...	419	215
	14	75	Khird Kd. ...	do	707	419	7	18	...	...	714	437
	224	76	Cayal ...	do	1,009	543	12	33	...	...	1,020	575
	58	77	Gogri ...	do	1,266	777	34	89	14	26	1,314	891
	9	78	Ghoti ...	do	872	480	...	...	...	...	874	486
	226	79	Chawke ...	do	593	313	...	...	1	2	594	317
	234	80	Chikhi ...	do	850	489	6	22	...	...	856	511
	32	81	Jaunne Kd. ...	do	410	151	...	...	...	...	410	151
	202	82	Davkhe ...	do	311	163	...	...	...	...	311	163
	4	83	Dighi ...	do	896	464	...	...	...	...	896	464
	200	84	Dastapur ...	do	414	91	...	...	...	...	414	91
	251	85	Dhotre ...	do	794	463	24	64	...	...	818	527
	19	86	Nimbhi ...	do	1,151	498	9	22	...	...	1,160	514
	221	87	Pimpri ...	do	808	639	...	...	...	...	808	639
	17	88	Parve ...	do	1,384	707	23	57	17	30	1,424	794
	212	89	Pardi ...	do	1,815	1,239	41	101	...	...	1,856	1,330
	230	90	Pimpalshenda ...	do	563	297	...	...	...	...	563	297
	236	91	Pimprikhate ...	do	1,710	677	27	70	...	...	1,737	747
	197	92	Pur ...	do	1,088	789	10	22	...	...	1,098	811
	8	93	Bitwade Gurao ...	do	679	260	...	...	...	...	679	260
	31	94	Bahadarpur ...	do	1,673	770	38	96	21	33	1,732	889
	58	95	Borve ...	do	346	189	...	...	3	7	349	196
	80	96	Mohodari ...	do	681	333	...	...	...	...	681	333
	199	97	Mhasani ...	do	1,823	818	52	131	11	23	1,966	974
	3	98	Moteawange ...	do	1,473	615	18	43	...	...	1,490	658
	100	99	Mojhari ...	do	1,823	610	2	8	1	2	1,826	617
					753	464	...	...	...	...	753	464

to in paragraph 39 of the report.

By revision survey.															Average assessment of all Govt. land per acre.	Increased percentage Govt. land occupied land.	Re- marks.
Maximum dry crop rate.	Government occupied lands.								Unoccupied waste.								
	Dry crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Acres.	Assessment.							
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.									
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27				
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						
1 12	811	869	4	5	...	...	815	574	...	...	0 11 8	7 5	
do	334	280	10	17	...	...	351	321	...	...	0 14 8	12 2	
do	336	201	1	1	3	8	340	210	36	26	0 10 1	25 7					
do	409	330	10	17	...	...	410	377	...	...	0 14 6	12 9	
do	101	94	...	...	...	...	101	94	...	...	0 14 11	20 5	
do	510	567	...	...	...	...	525	594	...	...	1 3 1	12 5	
do	1,421	1,523	95	166	...	...	1,521	1,700	15	5	1 1 9	27 1			
do	234	199	...	...	...	...	234	199	...	...	0 13 6	20 6	
do	235	173	...	...	...	...	235	173	...	...	0 11 1	28 1	
do	307	271	...	...	...	...	308	273	...	...	0 14 2	19 2	
do	407	336	...	...	...	...	407	336	...	...	0 13 3	17 9	
do	162	168	...	...	...	...	162	168	...	...	0 10 8	18 7	
do	676	570	...	...	...	...	689	591	...	...	0 13 9	18 4	
do	852	884	13	19	...	...	877	908	...	...	1 5 6	21 7	
do	1,985	2,021	107	177	19	42	2,111	2,240	...	...	1 1 0	16 7			
do	505	397	0	16	...	...	516	417	...	...	0 12 11	34 1	
do	3,396	1,704	29	38	1	3	2,426	1,745	...	...	0 11 6	30 2			
do	367	378	...	...	...	...	367	378	8	7	0 12 2	41 1	
do	403	336	...	...	...	...	404	338	...	...	0 13 5	41 4	
do	446	549	...	...	...	...	447	550	...	...	1 3 1	41 4	
do	751	511	11	19	...	...	767	571	...	...	0 11 11	21 7	
do	2,873	1,415	16	25	52	53	2,941	1,563	...	...	0 8 7	35 9			
do	793	640	8	5	43	109	843	754	...	...	0 14 4	29 1			
do	680	745	7	11	5	9	701	765	...	...	1 1 6	39 9			
do	2,290	1,477	...	...	...	...	2,318	1,483	...	...	0 10 3	34 3	
do	612	612	1	1	1	1	614	674	...	...	1 1 7	41 3			
do	862	928	8	5	...	...	885	931	...	...	1 1 5	40 9	
do	1,817	1,062	4	6	...	...	1,828	1,106	...	...	0 9 5	40 4	
do	1,179	1,127	3	5	...	...	1,190	1,149	...	...	0 15 5	39 1	
do	1,067	899	33	35	...	...	1,090	927	...	...	0 13 7	34 2	
do	938	619	...	...	...	...	960	665	...	...	0 11 2	35 7	
do	626	523	2	2	...	...	628	525	...	...	0 13 5	39 6	
do	1,198	1,226	5	9	...	...	1,233	968	...	...	0 12 11	35 0	
do	1,029	826	28	44	...	...	1,067	975	...	...	0 14 9	31 0	
do	684	465	5	9	...	...	689	474	...	...	0 11 0	35 8	
do	719	674	6	10	...	...	726	684	...	...	0 15 1	38 5	
do	1,479	1,078	24	40	...	...	1,506	1,120	...	...	0 11 11	32 1	
do	1,341	1,214	12	19	...	...	1,365	1,237	...	...	0 16 9	38 4	
do	516	810	...	...	...	...	517	811	34	10	0 9 4	41 4	
do	520	423	...	...	...	...	530	434	...	...	0 15 1	38 7	
do	1,558	1,076	10	17	...	...	1,582	1,027	...	...	0 10 5	39 7	
do	295	247	...	...	...	...	295	247	...	...	0 13 4	45 3	
do	2,451	2,075	108	183	14	32	2,573	2,290	...	...	0 14 3	20 5			
do	1,092	817	2	1	...	...	1,102	818	...	...	0 12 2	41 6	
do	268	248	...	...	...	...	269	213	...	...	0 14 5	41 3	
do	328	375	...	...	...	...	328	275	...	...	0 13 5	42 5	
do	1,009	1,313	6	8	...	...	1,015	1,320	...	...	1 4 10	38 8	
do	860	819	6	8	...	...	877	852	...	...	1 1 4	40 0	
do	1,891	1,886	28	38	2	4	1,919	1,928	...	...	1 0 1	38 7			
do	5,282	3,990	62	100	34	79	5,368	4,169	...	...	0 12 5	38 2			
do	112	91	...	...	...	...	112	91	...	...	0 13 0	42 2	
do	756	496	...	...	...	...	761	498	...	...	0 10 6	46 5	
do	614	467	...	...	...	...	622	463	...	...	0 12 5	39 4	
do	283	231	...	...	...	...	286	232	...	...	0 13 0	40 6	
do	655	541	...	...	...	...	680	518	...	...	0 12 8	40 5	
do	1,068	1,020	24	39	5	11	1,096	1,070	...	...	0 15 7	39 6			
do	476	273	...	...	...	...	475	273	...	...	0 9 2	33 8	
do	308	965	...	...	...	...	308	965	...	...	1 3 11	31 2	
do	1,086	775	...	...	...	...	1,086	775	96	51	0 11 3	38 4	
do	562	387	...	...	...	...	568	387	31	10	0 10 10	35 5	
do	765	644	12	21	2	5	779	670	...	...	0 13 9	34 8			
do	4,577	3,796	26	37	38	84	4,641	3,917	...	...	0 13 6	40 2			
do	157	147	...	...	...	...	158	149	...	...	0 12 8	40 1	
do	2,361	1,550	...	...	...	...	2,263	1,604	...	...	0 11 4	37 2	
do	832	670	...	...	...	...	854	705	...	...	0 13 3	34 5	
do	1,018	864	52	86	34	73	1,104	1,019	...	...	0 14 9	40 7			
do	886	670	11	19	...	...	846	689	...	...	0 13 0	38 8	
do	665	471	...	...	...	...	696	471	...	...	0 10 10	60 8	
do	614	693	10	23	...	...	622	716	...	...	1 2 5	36 3	
do	1,291	724	17	27	...	...	1,291	724	...	...	1 2 0	54 3	
do	3,064	3,739	57	98	8	14	3,139	3,861	...	...	0 9 3	50 7			
do	3,759	2,177	8	14	81	121	3,838	2,313	...	...	0 14 5	52 3			
do	419	339	...	...	...	...	419	339	...	...	0 9 8	53 8	
do	703	677	...	...	...	...	714	686	31	...	0 12 11	57 7	
do	1,002	869	17	24	...	...	1,020	885	...	...	0 15 2	59 3	
do	1,245	1,335	44	68	19	36	1,308	1,337	...	...	0 13 11	64 0			
do	872	768	...	...	...	...	874	771	...	...	1 0 4	50 1	
do	592	499	...	...	...	...	593	501	...	...	0 14 1	54 8	
do	842	773	...	...	...	...	852	789	...	...	0 13 6	58 0	
do	440	243	...	...	...	...	440	248	...	...	0 8 10	60 9	
do	311	261	...	...	...	...	311	261	...	...	0 13 5	60 1	
do	891	717	...	...	...	...	898	720	...	...	0 12 11	58 6	
do	414	180	...	...	...	...	414	150	...	...	0 5 10	61 8	
do	788	742	27	43	1	3	816	788	...	...	0 15 5	49 5			
do	1,164	777	9	18	5	10	1,168	803	90	28	0 10 7	50 2					
do	808	1,029	...	...	...	...	808	1,029	...	...	1 4 5	61 0	
do	1,384	1,136	23	40	16	29	1,428	1,305	...	...	0 13 7	51 8			
do	1,611	1,974	44	75	...	...	1,665	2,049	...	...	1 3 10	64 1	
do	581	478	...	...	...	...	582	478	...	...	0 13 10	60 9	
do	1,095	1,069	30	49	13	25	1,098	1,148	...	...	0 10 8	53 0			
do	1,086	1,269	...	...	...	...	1,098	1,288	...	...	1 3 9	58 8	
do	679	415	...	...	...	...	679	415	...	...	0 9 9	59 6	
do	1,642	1,216	38	66	51	77	1,731	1,359	...	...	0 12 7	51 2			
do	346	308	...	...	...	...	349	307	...	...	0 14 1	56 6	
do	679	877	...	...	...	...	681	879	...	...	0 13 7	73 9	
do	1,820	1,300	...	...	...	...	1,885	1,412	...	...	0 12 0	45 6	
do	1,471	1,068	...	...	...	...	1,491	1,041	...	...	0 11 3	58 2	
do	1,609	962	...	...	...	...	1,636	984	140	16	0 9 1	59 5	
do	745	714	4	3	...	...	749	717	...	...	0 15 4	57 9	

APPENDIX O.—General statement referred

Former taluk.	Map number.	Number.	Name of village.	Maximum dry crop rate.	By former survey.								
					Government occupied land.								
					Dry crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		
					Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
			Group I.—contd.	Rs. a.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
	209	101	Manoli	1 1	933	576	24	65	5	11	962	652	
	210	102	Mhasole Bk.	do	982	567	9	24	...	...	991	691
	233	103	Yendai	do	1,136	615	4	9	5	11	1,145	835	
	27	104	Renkapur	do	521	245	...	7	4	9	528	261	
	87	105	Rahit	do	430	187	6	...	11	27	447	228	
	217	106	Raipur	do	401	247	...	...	...	...	401	247
Basim.	236	107	Rui	do	179	91	...	...	...	...	179	91
	13	108	Lakhamapur	do	464	243	3	7	...	...	467	250
	252	109	Vadhe	do	1,352	932	...	21	...	...	1,360	953
	16	110	Sohole	do	2,993	1,711	23	63	3	5	9,019	1,779	
	7	111	Shivani	do	1,017	597	11	30	11	23	1,089	650	
	301	112	Saikhed	do	1,043	420	1	3	...	...	1,044	423
	228	113	Shelu Bk.	do	1,450	877	17	45	...	...	1,467	922
	43	114	Shahapur Bk.	do	550	218	...	...	...	...	550	218
	206	115	Shelgaon	do	687	264	13	34	...	...	700	298
	18	116	Sattar Sawangi	do	247	91	...	...	...	...	247	91
			Total .....	...	117,306	65,695	1,340	3,916	643	1,117	119,169	70,728
			Group II.										
Darwha.	73	117	Umaridari	1 4	536	127	...	...	...	24	538	127
	74	119	Kupte	do	939	463	...	129	...	...	980	635
	77	119	Kamlapur	do	341	141	39	...	...	...	341	141
	80	120	Khapri	do	736	279	...	...	...	...	736	279
	107	121	Girni	do	3,724	1,773	30	119	...	...	3,760	1,892
	117	122	Gandi	do	433	316	...	...	...	...	433	316
	136	123	Gadegaon	do	1,914	1,286	...	...	...	...	1,914	1,286
	61	124	Chawale	do	1,318	433	...	...	...	...	1,318	433
	68	125	Chondhi	do	368	123	...	33	7	11	385	168	
	67	126	Janune	do	1,073	446	...	...	3	3	1,076	449
Basim.	75	127	Tembhale	do	200	75	...	...	...	...	200	75
	121	128	Talap	do	1,402	894	6	22	...	12	1,414	928	
	69	129	Dandi	do	457	160	...	7	...	17	467	184	
	135	130	Dhanore Bk.	do	2,393	1,301	...	...	8	...	2,391	1,331
	160	131	Dhamni	do	816	544	...	30	...	...	816	544
	71	132	Dhanore Kd.	do	904	293	...	...	2	...	907	289
	143	133	Dhade	do	776	332	1	3	...	4	776	332	
	145	134	Nandgawhan	do	499	214	...	...	...	...	499	214
	76	135	Mundale	do	137	50	...	...	...	...	137	50
	119	136	Manora	do	1,632	1,006	8	27	...	...	1,640	1,033
Darwha.	120	137	Ramtirth	do	394	284	...	...	...	...	394	284
	118	138	Lohare	do	628	208	...	...	...	...	628	208
	118	139	Vathode	do	1,226	574	...	24	...	...	1,233	598
	79	140	Vagdari	do	652	209	...	...	...	...	652	209
	70	141	Vandarkhed	do	237	94	...	...	...	...	241	108
	127	142	Vitholi	do	2,681	1,776	...	...	...	...	2,688	1,793
	137	143	Vai	do	1,263	627	3	10	...	...	1,268	637
	159	144	Somthan	do	1,022	678	1	5	...	...	1,023	688
	142	145	Savli	do	1,341	644	...	...	...	...	1,341	644
	78	146	Hati	do	641	211	...	...	...	...	641	211
Basim.	187	147	Asogon	1 1	1,452	600	11	29	33	58	1,468	687	
	161	148	Amgawhan	do	937	396	...	2	...	...	935	398
	113	149	Asole Bk.	do	1,000	487	13	34	...	...	1,013	521
	47	150	Kawthal	do	6,078	2,270	49	128	8	17	6,086	2,415	
	97	151	Balambe	do	2,029	794	...	...	38	64	2,067	768
	100	152	Kolumbi	do	1,337	366	1	2	...	...	1,338	368
	161	153	Kakad Chikhli	do	1,358	134	...	...	...	...	1,358	134
	116	154	Kondoli	do	1,500	779	19	45	...	...	1,519	824
	126	155	Karkhed	do	1,496	854	2	6	...	...	1,498	859
	124	156	Karli	do	1,176	435	...	...	...	...	1,176	435
Basim.	46	157	Khandale	do	562	274	8	16	7	16	577	308	
	98	158	Khapardari	do	201	59	...	...	...	...	201	59
	108	159	Khed Ambai	do	615	325	1	2	...	...	619	327
	63	160	Garte	do	320	86	...	...	...	...	320	86
	153	161	Gadegaon	do	1,213	498	...	...	7	11	1,220	609
	152	162	Gongjal	do	282	171	...	...	...	...	282	171
	167	163	Girni	do	413	123	...	...	...	...	413	123
	158	164	Gawhe	do	1,293	723	9	25	...	...	1,242	745
	186	165	Chinchoh	do	976	436	6	12	38	74	1,020	522	
	190	166	Chinchoh	do	2,082	838	19	47	8	11	2,108	896	
Basim.	183	167	Chikhli	do	1,208	727	...	...	...	...	1,208	727
	128	168	Chakur	do	663	329	5	12	...	...	668	341
	109	169	Jawle Kd.	do	472	198	1	2	...	...	473	200
	111	170	Jawle Bk.	do	658	208	1	2	...	...	659	210
	111	171	Dherke	do	401	141	...	...	...	...	401	141
	182	172	Dongargaon	do	678	278	...	...	...	...	678	278
	111	173	Dapuri Kd.	do	564	293	...	...	32	79	616	374
	64	174	Der	do	666	190	...	...	1	1	667	191
	62	175	Daithan	do	329	112	...	...	...	...	329	112
	163	176	Deothan	do	1,087	416	...	...	...	...	1,087	416
Darwha.	132	177	Deurwadi	do	1,814	680	...	...	...	...	1,814	680
	51	178	Dhanore	do	841	333	11	30	...	...	862	368
	194	179	Dhanore Kd.	do	726	270	...	...	...	...	726	270
	191	180	Nandgaon	do	1,057	470	15	38	19	43	1,091	650	
	66	181	Naini	do	723	283	...	...	11	26	733	302
	139	182	Nalgao	do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	83	183	Parve	do	917	290	...	...	...	...	917	290
	140	184	Pimpalehendi	do	312	109	...	...	...	...	312	109
	141	185	Pohore	do	1,312	451	7	16	...	...	1,219	467
	193	186	Phalgao	do	1,543	633	...	29	34	66	1,589	727	
Basim.	187	187	Bhoyni	do	694	312	...	...	9	18	903	426
	184	188	Bhadkumbhe	do	1,503	691	...	...	6	13	1,509	704
	138	189	Bhuli	do	2,158	913	9	...	...	...	2,161	926
	50	190	Mahamad Shaha- pur.	do	354	176	...	...	...	...	354	176
	Basim.	191	191	Mohogawhan	do	1,028	851	1,028	851
		192	192	Mhasole Kd.	do	1,274	365	6	7	1,280	372

to in paragraph 39 of the report—contd.

By revision survey.											Average assessment of all Government land per acre.	Increased percentage on Government occupied land.	Remarks.
Maximum dry crop rate.	Government occupied lands.								Unoccupied waste.				
	Dry crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Acrea.	Assessment.			
	Acrea.	Assessment.	Acrea.	Assessment.	Acrea.	Assessment.	Acrea.	Assessment.					
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
1 12	937	939	31	36	3	6	981	975	...	...	1 0 3	49'5
do	993	917	7	11	1	1	991	980	...	...	0 15 1	57'4
do	1,198	882	3	5	5	10	1,146	897	...	...	0 12 6	58'8
do	519	398	3	5	6	11	538	406	...	...	0 12 4	55'8
do	425	297	10	11	12	25	447	385	...	...	0 12 11	46'9
do	401	395	...	...	...	...	401	385	...	...	0 15 9	59'9
do	177	142	...	...	...	...	177	142	35	23	0 12 5	56'0
do	461	398	3	5	...	...	464	398	...	...	0 13 7	57'2
do	1,352	1,496	8	14	...	...	1,360	1,510	...	...	1 1 9	58'4
do	2,989	2,790	28	...	2	3	3,019	2,805	...	...	0 14 10	57'7
do	1,017	950	11	19	11	23	1,089	992	...	...	0 15 3	58'8
do	1,039	...	8	3	...	...	1,040	964	...	...	0 10 3	57'0
do	1,441	1,...	11	31	6	14	1,466	1,429	...	...	0 15 7	55'0
do	549	348	...	...	1	3	550	351	...	...	0 10 3	61'0
do	875	408	...	26	7	16	700	450	...	...	0 10 3	61'0
do	247	147	...	...	...	...	247	147	...	...	0 9 6	61'5
...	116,894	68,198	1,523	2,447	715	1,374	119,131	1,00,017	626	195	0 13 8	41'4	
1 8	...	168	...	...	...	...	536	168	...	...	0 6 0	32'3
do	915	549	48	61	16	36	979	646	...	...	0 10 7	1'7
do	341	173	...	...	...	...	341	173	...	...	0 8 1	22'0
do	784	342	...	...	...	...	786	346	...	...	0 7 6	34'0
do	3,723	2,187	36	54	...	...	3,769	2,241	241	78	0 9 3	18'4
do	433	384	...	...	...	...	438	384	...	...	0 14 2	21'5
do	1,903	1,063	4	3	8	6	1,910	1,572	28	6	0 13 0	22'2	
do	1,342	607	...	...	8	4	1,346	511	194	69	0 6 0	18'0
do	1,369	146	10	15	7	11	1,380	171	...	...	0 7 1	3'0
do	1,069	843	1	1	5	7	1,075	561	...	...	0 8 2	22'7
do	900	91	...	...	...	...	200	91	...	...	0 7 3	31'3
do	1,385	1,088	6	9	6	11	1,407	1,103	76	10	0 13 0	18'9	
do	457	199	2	3	7	16	466	208	...	...	0 7 2	13'0
do	2,379	1,561	20	19	2	3	2,391	1,583	...	...	0 11 1	18'9
do	806	649	2	1	...	...	807	650	...	...	0 12 11	19'5
do	804	352	1	1	2	3	807	358	...	...	0 7 1	19'0
do	777	402	...	...	...	...	777	402	...	...	0 8 3	22'1
do	499	297	...	...	...	...	499	297	47	12	0 9 1	21'7
do	137	61	...	...	...	...	137	61	34	15	0 7 1	22'0
do	1,633	1,191	3	4	...	...	1,638	1,196	...	...	0 11 8	15'7
do	384	348	...	...	...	...	384	343	...	...	0 14 3	20'4
do	627	283	1	1	...	...	628	284	...	...	0 7 3	36'5
do	1,229	679	4	8	...	...	1,233	685	...	...	0 8 11	14'5
do	682	273	...	...	...	...	682	273	...	...	0 6 8	30'8
do	236	112	4	6	...	...	240	118	...	...	0 7 10	9'3
do	2,675	2,169	11	13	...	...	2,688	2,182	...	...	0 13 0	21'5
do	1,366	746	3	4	...	...	1,366	752	1,001	240	0 6 10	18'1
do	1,017	819	6	5	...	...	1,023	824	...	...	0 12 11	20'6
do	1,334	774	...	...	7	15	1,341	789	186	64	0 8 10	22'5
do	639	240	...	...	3	3	642	262	...	...	0 6 3	19'4
do	1,439	817	11	16	47	74	1,497	907	...	...	0 9 8	32'0
do	936	540	2	2	...	...	938	542	...	...	0 9 3	36'2
do	1,008	657	16	20	...	...	1,023	677	...	...	0 10 7	29'9
do	5,967	3,151	51	74	21	39	6,039	3,264	...	...	0 8 8	35'2
do	2,020	969	...	...	46	79	2,068	1,048	...	...	0 8 1	36'5
do	1,235	472	1	1	2	2	1,237	475	...	...	0 6 2	20'1
do	368	184	...	...	...	...	368	184	...	...	0 8 3	37'3
do	1,488	1,063	33	38	...	...	1,521	1,101	...	...	0 11 7	33'6
do	1,490	1,165	2	3	...	...	1,492	1,169	...	...	0 12 6	33'0
do	1,175	595	1	1	...	...	1,176	596	...	...	0 8 1	37'0
do	866	389	8	12	8	20	881	401	58	19	0 7 2	30'2	
do	200	96	...	...	...	...	200	96	...	...	0 7 3	62'7
do	618	447	1	1	...	...	619	448	4	3	0 11 7	37'0
do	320	118	...	...	...	...	320	118	...	...	0 5 11	37'2
do	1,206	684	...	...	13	20	1,219	684	149	61	0 8 9	34'4
do	282	236	...	...	...	...	282	235	...	...	0 13 4	37'4
do	412	162	...	...	...	...	412	162	244	64	0 5 11	31'7
do	1,231	982	11	11	...	...	1,242	993	...	...	0 12 10	32'3
do	976	608	9	10	34	63	1,019	676	...	...	0 10 7	29'5
do	2,077	1,134	20	28	12	18	2,109	1,180	...	...	0 8 11	33'2
do	1,201	1,002	1	1	2	5	1,204	1,008	...	...	0 13 5	36'7
do	663	450	5	7	...	...	668	457	...	...	0 10 11	34'0
do	471	270	1	1	...	...	472	271	18	6	0 9 1	35'5
do	659	265	...	...	...	...	669	263	...	...	0 6 6	26'2
do	904	196	...	...	...	...	904	196	...	...	0 7 9	39'0
do	672	400	1	1	...	...	673	401	...	...	0 9 11	44'2
do	585	408	...	...	31	65	616	468	...	...	0 12 11	25'8
do	567	284	...	...	...	...	567	284	...	...	0 7 5	39'2
do	329	157	...	...	...	...	329	157	...	...	0 7 8	43'2
do	1,687	579	...	...	...	...	1,687	579	...	...	0 6 6	39'2
do	1,812	683	2	1	...	...	1,814	684	...	...	0 7 10	33'9
do	835	445	11	16	5	10	861	471	...	...	0 8 10	29'8
do	711	363	...	...	15	20	726	383	...	...	0 8 6	41'9
do	1,051	645	16	23	23	45	1,090	713	...	...	0 10 11	29'6
do	716	386	...	...	12	26	728	411	...	...	0 9 0	33'4
do	910	384	5	2	2	4	917	390	66	23	0 6 8	34'5	
do	312	138	...	...	...	...	312	138	167	61	0 11 3	26'6
do	1,200	609	7	10	16	30	1,222	649	...	...	0 8 6	33'0
do	1,518	850	12	17	58	100	1,568	967	...	...	0 9 9	33'0
do	894	427	...	...	8	11	903	438	...	...	0 7 9	36'8
do	1,495	931	...	...	14	32	1,509	963	...	...	0 10 3	36'8
do	2,152	1,221	9	13	...	...	2,161	1,234	288	100	0 8 11	33'3
do	364	238	...	...	...	...	364	238	...	...	0 10 9	35'2
do	1,025	463	...	...	2	4	1,037	490	20	2	0 7 6	39'6
do	1,266	481	...	...	16	20	1,281	501	...	...	0 6 3	34'7

APPENDIX O.—General statement referred

Former taluq.	Map number.	Number.	Name of village.	Maximum dry crop rate.	By former survey.							
					Government occupied lands.							
					Dry crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.	
					Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GROUP II.—contd.					Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Darwaha	129	193	Mahuli	1 1	509	268	5	15	...	...	511	283
Darwaha	115	194	Yeklara	do	1,175	460	...	...	...	...	1,175	460
Basim	114	195	Rndale	do	705	238	...	...	...	...	705	238
Darwaha	166	196	Wapte	do	753	239	1	1	...	...	754	240
Darwaha	136	197	Wilegaon	do	759	243	...	...	...	...	759	243
Darwaha	131	198	Wardh...	do	3,090	1,378	...	...	...	...	3,090	1,378
Darwaha	181	199	Vadgaon	do	141	108	...	...	...	...	141	108
Basim	192	200	Shivni	do	1,000	494	13	36	25	48	1,047	568
Darwaha	198	201	Sarsi Dohle	do	2,761	1,034	14	31	14	19	2,779	1,064
Darwaha	183	202	Shengi	do	1,004	412	7	15	16	34	1,027	461
Darwaha	131	203	Soyjan	do	705	365	2	4	...	...	707	369
Basim	99	204	Sawargaon	do	1,111	425	...	...	3	6	1,114	431
Basim	185	205	Savgaon	do	2,247	857	6	15	40	72	2,303	944
Darwaha	108	206	Halde	do	1,069	589	9	24	...	...	1,108	609
Darwaha	112	207	Hivve Bk.	do	1,282	616	7	16	...	...	1,299	612
Darwaha	122	208	Sawargaon Kd.	0-14	387	98	...	...	...	...	387	98
Total					98,130	43,105	397	1,078	393	750	98,920	44,933
GROUP III.												
Pusad	176	209	Mendar	1 1	1,617	686	...	...	18	47	1,635	733
Darwaha	174	210	Rui	do	1,127	426	5	10	...	...	1,132	435
Darwaha	187	211	Hatoli	do	2,653	1,058	29	...	...	...	2,682	1,066
Darwaha	164	212	Asole Kd.	0 14	1,412	498	1	1	...	...	1,413	499
Pusad	154	213	Umri	do	1,651	516	13	31	...	...	1,664	576
Darwaha	178	214	Kumbh...	do	1,501	463	7	14	54	61	1,532	538
Darwaha	171	215	Khambhale	do	383	118	...	...	2	3	385	121
Darwaha	116	216	Kherde	do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pusad	169	217	Girde	do	610	153	...	...	12	15	622	168
Darwaha	177	218	Chukambe	do	811	221	...	...	...	...	811	221
Pusad	148	219	Deulgawhan	do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pusad	189	220	Depul	do	1,921	735	14	37	12	72	1,977	844
Darwaha	181	221	Dabhadi	do	1,382	402	...	...	9	12	1,391	414
Darwaha	173	222	Saloli	do	3,181	1,180	1	3	8	10	3,190	1,192
Pusad	170	223	Bhil Dongar	do	406	158	...	...	1	1	407	157
Darwaha	179	224	Lavhi	do	879	325	5	13	49	77	933	418
Darwaha	172	225	Shendurjan	do	3,062	853	22	43	2	6	3,086	903
Darwaha	165	226	Shendone	do	768	202	...	...	...	...	768	202
Darwaha	117	227	Shingad	do	979	322	...	...	...	...	979	322
Darwaha	182	228	Hivve Kd.	do	937	333	1	3	19	25	957	361
Total					26,372	8,675	82	183	216	329	26,670	9,187
GRAND TOTAL					240,808	1,17,975	1,819	5,177	1,162	2,196	243,779	1,24,848

to in paragraph 39 of the report—concl'd.

By revision survey.												Average assessment of all Govern- ment land per acre.	Increased percent age on Govern- ment occupied land.	Re- marks.
Maximum dry crop rate.	Government occupied lands.								Unoccupied waste.					
	Dry crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Acres.	As- sessment.				
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Rs. a.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
1 8	509	870	5	7	...	...	514	377	...	...	0 11 9	33'2	
do	1,173	552	2	1	...	...	1,175	553	...	...	0 7 11	37'2	
do	703	315	...	...	2	4	705	319	...	...	0 7 3	38'9	
do	764	309	1	1	...	...	765	310	...	...	0 6 7	29'2	
do	759	325	...	...	...	...	759	325	13	3	0 6 10	33'7	
do	3,094	1,858	...	...	...	...	3,094	1,858	...	...	0 9 7	35'0	
do	140	139	1	1	...	...	141	140	...	...	0 15 11	35'9	
do	993	664	16	21	38	71	1,047	756	...	...	0 11 7	33'1	
do	2,732	1,447	14	21	42	57	2,778	1,525	24	6	0 8 9	40'7		
do	972	540	8	11	46	36	1,026	637	...	...	0 9 11	38'2	
do	706	499	2	3	...	...	708	502	...	...	0 11 4	36'0	
do	1,104	579	...	...	7	11	1,111	587	...	...	0 8 5	38'2	
do	2,236	1,173	6	9	50	74	2,292	1,256	...	...	0 8 9	33'1	
do	1,100	708	9	13	...	...	1,109	811	...	...	0 11 8	33'2	
do	1,228	819	10	11	...	...	1,238	690	...	...	0 10 9	31'3	
do	387	157	...	...	...	...	387	157	...	...	0 11 6	60'2	
...	97,779	56,320	471	614	682	1,109	96,883	58,043	2,035	840	0 9 3	29'2		
1 2	1,612	713	...	...	23	56	1,635	769	...	...	0 7 6	4'8	
do	1,126	440	5	6	...	...	1,131	440	115	29	0 6 1	2'6	
do	2,686	1,093	13	15	...	...	2,698	1,108	...	...	0 6 7	1'1	
do	1,409	576	1	1	...	...	1,410	577	62	20	0 6 6	18'6	
do	1,645	698	13	15	6	12	1,664	665	251	98	0 11 4	15'5		
do	1,486	537	7	8	68	78	1,681	623	...	...	0 6 5	16'8	
do	383	136	...	...	2	3	385	139	104	30	0 5 6	14'0	
do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do	636	214	...	...	14	19	650	233	...	...	0 5 11	39'7	
do	811	283	...	...	...	...	811	253	...	...	0 5 0	14'6	
do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do	1,910	867	12	13	56	94	1,978	874	...	...	0 7 11	15'4	
do	1,371	453	...	...	30	29	1,391	482	124	37	0 6 6	16'4	
do	3,163	1,414	1	1	25	36	3,189	1,460	4,081	897	0 4 9	21'5		
do	604	182	...	...	...	...	504	182	170	42	0 6 4	15'9	
do	369	334	2	2	62	100	833	496	...	...	0 8 4	17'1	
do	3,028	969	24	26	34	51	3,086	1,016	130	30	11 5 4	10'0		
do	708	233	2	1	...	...	708	231	25	7	0 5 3	15'8	
do	978	381	...	...	...	...	978	381	260	80	0 6 11	18'3	
do	937	295	1	1	19	27	957	423	17	2	0 7 0	17'2		
...	25,259	9,878	81	89	329	504	25,869	10,471	5,939	1,272	0 5 11	14'0		
...	239,932	1,62,394	2,074	3,150	1,676	2,987	243,982	1,68,531	9,400	2,813	0 10 10	35'0	Reserv- ed forest. Do.	

F. W. FRANCIS,

Director of Land Records and Agriculture,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Endorsement Camp No. 1549, dated the 10th October 1900, by J. A. Crawford, Esq., Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, on letter No. 8463, dated the 5th October 1900, from the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Basim District, to his address.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad, in continuation of this office letter Camp No. 1534, dated the 5th October 1900.

No. 8463, dated the 5th October 1900.

From—F. W. A. Prideaux, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Basim District,
To—The Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

In reply to your letter No. 8420, dated 21st August 1900, forwarding a proof copy of the report on the revision settlement of the Mangrul taluq, I have the honour to report that I have no remarks to make or objections to urge against the proposed revised rate except that I think that before the rates in the 51 villages assessed formerly at Rs. 1-1-0 and now raised to Rs. 1-12-0 are raised from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1-12-0 after 15 years a special report should be called for regarding the ability of the villages to pay the enhanced rate; a similar report to be called for regarding Sawargaon Buzurg formerly assessed at 14 annas and now included in the second group.

2. To help the taluq to recover from the effects of the famine, I propose that the revised rates in all villages be payable from 1903-04 if the previous three harvests are normal, but should these be below normal the enhanced rates should, I think, be payable in 1904-05.

3. I have the honour to return the two maps forwarded with your Camp No. 1498, dated 16th ultimo.



तालिका of the मंगरुठ
BASIM DISTRICT

निष्ठा वासीन

Scale 4 Miles to an Inch
दिले हुए कदमों में 4 मील प्रमाण

Iranian by Abgar Hamsharidra Druaghstman.
Berar Hovhannesian, Suwayh.

Received of Mr. John Brown a. Treasur
five Hundred and thirty four, 1866

Director of World Records and Agricultural
Exhibitions and Assistant Director.

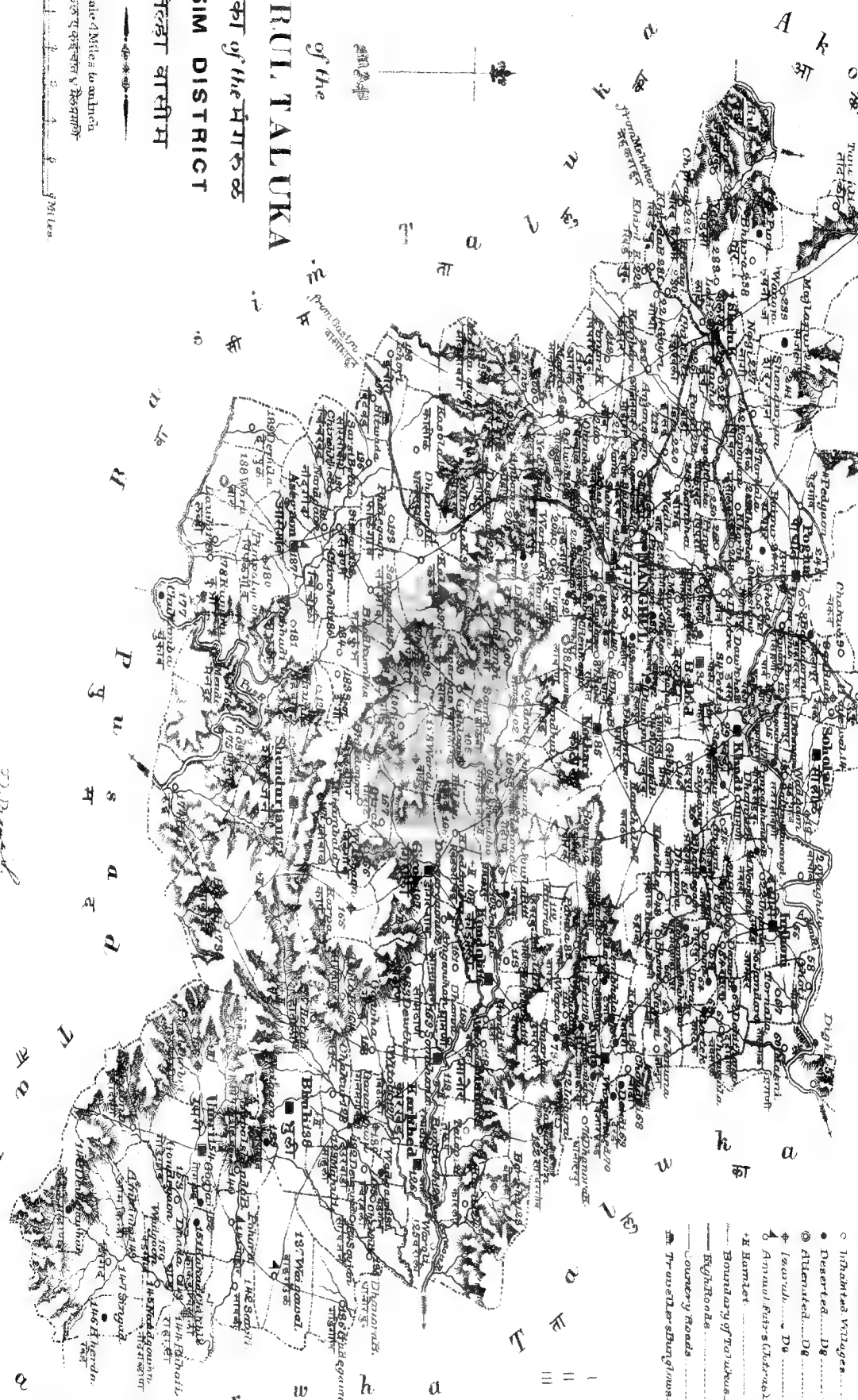
REFERENCES

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MANGBU, TALUKA

तालिका of the मंगरुळ
BASIM DISTRICT

तिरुवा वाणीय

Scale 1 Miles to an Inch
 रेडिउ ए कइ बल ४ मिनिमम
 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

Lehrer an Abbt Hartschandra Draughtsman
Herrn Hofen an Sturven.

*Redacted text starts from a 'Toujours
c'est l'histoire, c'est la France, 1900.*

*Director of Land, Records and Agriculture
Department of Agriculture.*





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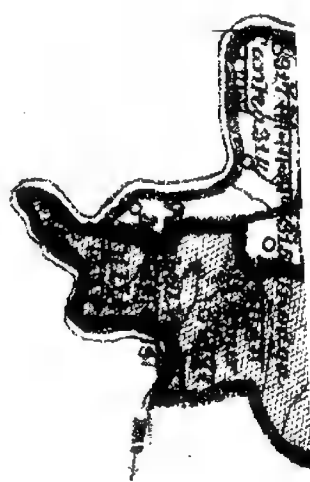
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Office, Poona, 1900.

Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

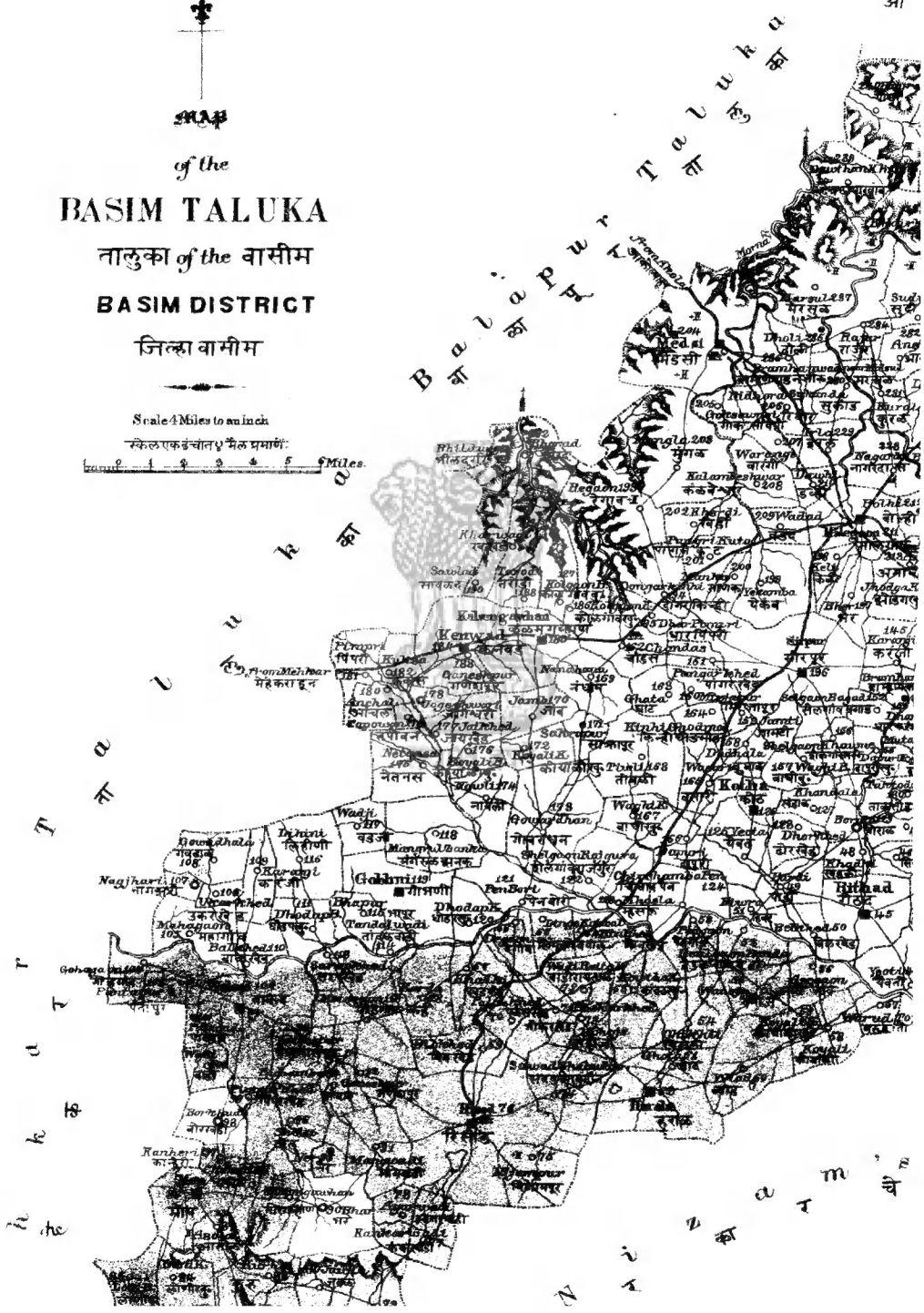
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MAP
of the
BASIM TALUKA
तालुका of the वासीम
BASIM DISTRICT
जिल्हा वासीम

Scale 4 Miles to an inch
स्केल एक इंच चो चौत ४ मैल प्रमाणें
0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles.

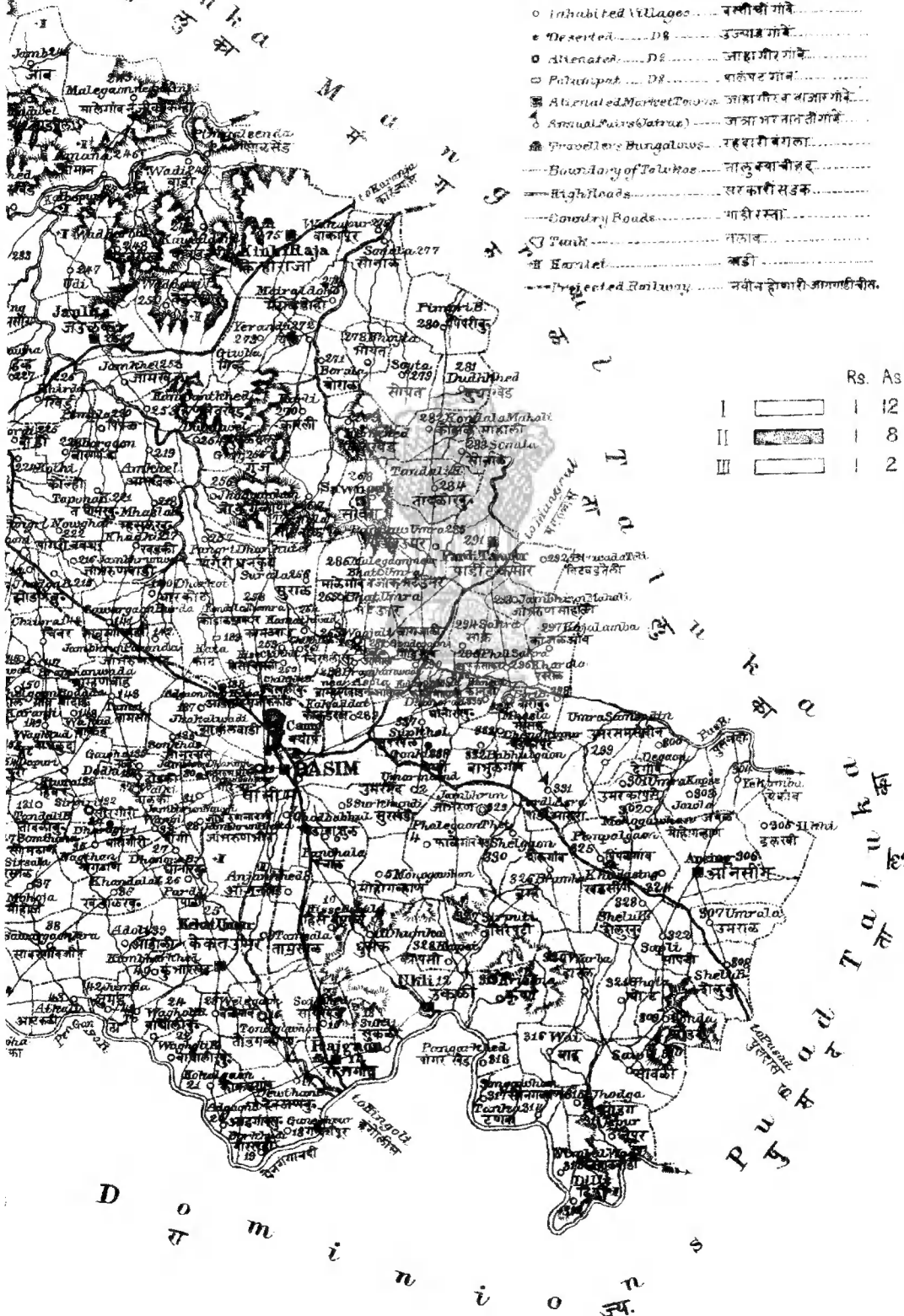


०१० Taluk
को ल त लु क

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- inhabited Villages वस्तीची गावे.....
- Deserted D8 उज्या गावे.....
- Alienated D8 जाहागीर गावे.....
- Pulchupat D8 पालुपट गावे.....
- Alternated Market Towns जाहागीर व बाजार गावे.....
- Annual Fairs (Jatra) जत्रा भरतात ती गावे.....
- Provincial Bungalows रहदारी बंगला.....
- Boundary of Talukas तालुकाची हद्द.....
- High Roads सरकारी सडक.....
- Country Roads गाडी रस्ता.....
- Tank तलाव.....
- Canal नदी.....
- Projected Railway नवीन होणारी जाणणारी रेल.



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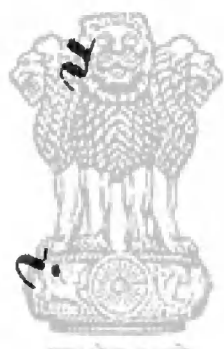
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